

# *International Bank Note Society Journal*



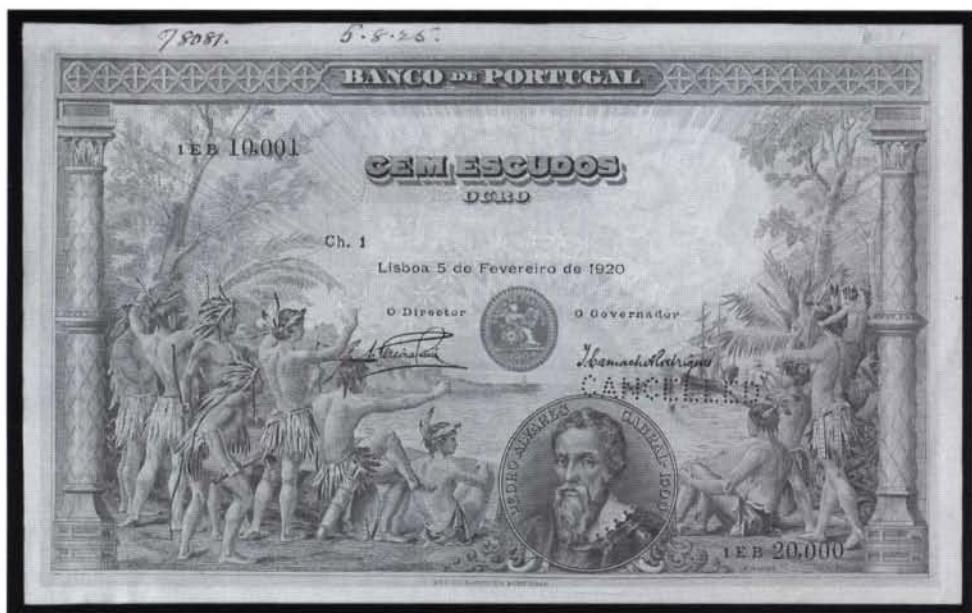
*See Editor's Column, page 2*

**"The Paper Money of Switzerland  
in the 20th Century" ...page 6**

**Volume 43, No. 1, 2004**

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# I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 43, No. 1, 2004

Editor, Steve Feller

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## President's Message

Dear Fellow Members,



Greetings. I hope all are having a really great summer, or winter, as the case may be. Here it is finally turning nice, however, it would be better if we could turn off the wet weather.

The I.B.N.S. 2004 election of Officers has just concluded and the results appear elsewhere in this Journal. I want to thank all those that voted. However, I am saddened by the lack of turn out. Even though each of the top three offices had choices, and the fact that we had 25 nominees running for the 11 elected directorships, only 31.4% for the membership voted. If you do not choose to vote, then you have to accept those who are elected.

The Memphis show ended on June 13th and was well attended. The next show of importance is the ANA Convention in Pittsburgh, PA., in August. After that, there is the London Congress, held in October.

That is all for this time. I hope all have an enjoyable next few months.

Best wishes to all.

Bob Brooks,  
President, I.B.N.S.

## Editor's Column



I am recently back from a brief stop at the great Memphis show. I enjoyed meeting friends as usual.

For a change my wife Barbara came and as a result for the first time in over 20 Memphis shows I toured Graceland, home of Elvis Presley. While somewhat gaudy I must say the place displayed the very impressive life of that American rock icon. He has sold over 1,000,000,000 albums.

My wife came because Rachel couldn't as she graduated from Lawrence University in Appleton, WI.

From Memphis we flew to see the graduation. As seemed fitting her graduation gift from her proud parents was an 1896 one dollar silver certificate. This is one of the beautiful notes from the educational series, a true classic of American paper money.

World paper money seems to be active and well. The auction conducted by Lyn Knight showed competitive bidding with a good selection. I should know since I lost on a few good pieces including a one pound Guernsey note from the occupation period of the second world war. A well-known London-area dealer outbid me.

All the best,

Steve Feller  
Editor



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*Letters to the Editor***Dear Editor,**

An article "Annotated Dickens" in the December 2003 "Numismatist" says that Bank of England ten pound "Dickens" notes have now been recalled and are no longer legal tender. They can still be redeemed at the Bank of England head office. These notes were first issued in 1993.

Is this de-legalizing of notes common in Great Britain? To the best of my very limited knowledge, notes issued by the US Government remain legal tender forever.

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**I.B.N.S. 2004 Election**

There were a total of 669 ballots cast in the election. 357 from the U.S.A. and 312 from the rest of the world. The results are as follows:

**For President**

Robert J. (Bob) Brooks	U.S.A.	375
Marcus Turner	U.S.A.	292

**For 1st Vice President**

Clyde M. Reedy	U.S.A.	267
Peter Symes	Australia	381

**For 2nd Vice President**

David Carew	England	357
Ludek Vostal	Czech Republic	290

Therefore;

**Robert J. (Bob) Brooks** of the U.S.A. was elected President

**Peter Symes** of Australia was elected 1st Vice President

**David Carew** of England was elected 2nd Vice President

*for more results, see pages 19 and 41*

**2003 I.B.N.S. Literary Awards****Fred Philipson Award****David Spencer Smith**

"Capt. Teague-Jones and the 1918 British Military Note from Russian Turkestan"

**Second place****Hans P van Weeren**

"Camps in Paradise: Camp Money in the Netherlands Indies"

**Third place****Jimmie C Steelman**

"The Counterstamped Notes of Leyte, Philippines"

**Honorable Mention****Rachel Feller**

"Once Upon a Time, there was a Banknote"

**Honorable Mention****Kazuya Fujita**

"Japanese Military Currency (1937-1945):

Quantities Printed and Issued."

**Honorable Mention****Fred Schwan**

"Ancillary Items for a Banknote Collector."

**Honorable Mention****Chris Zellweger**

"The First European Commemorative Banknote — A Country Gets its Boundaries Confirmed."

**Honorable Mention****Henry B Heath**

"The Banknotes of Tunisia."

**Ward D Smith Memorial Award****David Spencer Smith and Jennifer Fu**

"Yet Another Sinkiang Warlord: Bank Notes of Ma Chung-ying."

**I.B.N.S. Book of the Year**

T.F.A. van Elmpt, British Military Authority Occupation Currency 1942-1956: Europe and North Africa.

**Achievement Citation for Exhibition****Laurence Pope**

Valkenburg 2004

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# The Paper Money of Switzerland in the 20th Century

by Urs Graf

## PART I: SURVEY ON THE BANK NOTE ISSUES BEFORE 1905.

### Chapter I

#### Bank Note diversity till 1883.

The monetary history of Switzerland is not a very simple one. To understand it roughly, we must insist on the political and economical aspects of this small country in the Alps, squeezed between Austria (and the principality of Liechtenstein) at its eastern border and France at its western one, and between Germany at the north and Italy at the south. Therefore, the country is formed of four linguistic communities: the majority speaks German dialects, in the northern, eastern and central parts of the country; in the western part, people speak French; south of the Alps, an Italian dialect is used, although especially youngsters are speaking more Italian, and in the mountains in the southeastern corner of the country is still spoken dialects of Rumantsch, a Latin language. The country is divided in 23 cantons (22 till 1973), each one having its own government with extended responsibilities.

As for the languages, the local economies were oriented to the nearest neighbors, which were the most important commercial partners, and also were the monetary systems in use in the cantons until 1850: although most cantons have had coins since 1803, mostly in basic metals (1 franken = 10 batzen = 40 kreuzer = 100 rappen), the East widely used the Austrian or Bavarian gulden, the North the crown of Brabant ("Brabanterthaler") while the West tended to the French franc, valued at 0,80 Swiss francs. In the canton of Ticino, south of the Alps, the Sardinian lira was the main currency.

Few bank notes were in use before the middle of the 19th century: the local economy did very well with the circulating coins, and a need for bank notes existed only in the main cities with important commercial activity. Therefore, the first issues appeared in Bern (Deposito-Cassa since 1825, payable in old Swiss francs and, later on, in French 5-francs-coins, and the Cantonal Bank of Bern since 1834, to

be paid in French 5-francs-coins, fig. 1), in Zürich (Bank in Zürich, since 1836, notes to be paid in dollars from Brabant or Brabanterthaler, fig. 2), in St. Gallen (Bank in St. Gallen since 1837, payables in gulden = florins, and the leih- und Sparkassa des Seebbezirks in Uznach, 1848, notes of 10 fl.), in Basle (Bank in Basel, since 1845, notes to be paid in French 5-francs-coins), in Lausanne (Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, from 1845 on, payables in French 5-francs-coins) and in Geneva (Banque de Commerce de Gen ve, from 1845 on, in francs, the Geneva franc being equal to the French franc; the Banque de Gen ve, founded in 1848, also in francs). Some private bankers in Bern, Basle, Lausanne, Vevey and Geneva as well as a short-living Bank in La Chaux-de-Fonds, canton of Neuchâtel, were only of local interest with a very limited amount of notes in circulation.

After the civil war of 1847 and in line with the new constitution of the Confederation, a new currency unit was to be chosen for the whole country. Finally, after many very



Fig. 1 — Kantonalbank von Bern, 10 francs. An Illustrated History of Swiss Coins and Banknotes, Geneva 1969, fig. 146.



Fig. 2 — Bank in Zürich. 10 francs. 1837 ibid., fig. 147.

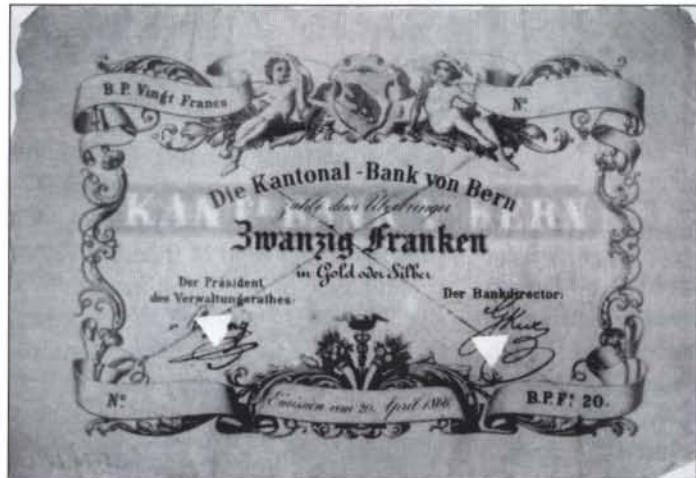


Fig. 3 —  
Kantonalbank von  
Bern. 20 fr. 11866  
ibid., color plate 4.

tough discussions between the supporters of the gulden and those of the franc, the federal monetary law of May 7, 1850 established the new Swiss franc, equal to the French franc. The banks had to issue notes in the new currency, and during the next 30 years, a lot of note-issuing banks were founded throughout the country. In 1883, 42 banks of issue were granted, and most of them had their own note designs and often more than one issue in circulation, with denominations from 5 up to 1,000 francs (fig. 3, 4, 5). Notes were

Fig. 5 — Banque de  
Genève. 100 fr. 1848  
G+D ibid., fig. 149.



Fig. 4 — B. della Svizzera Italiana, 500 fr. ABN ibid., fig. 170.



printed by more than a dozen  
printers, mostly of local importance,



Fig. 6 — Bank in  
Basel, 1000 fr. 1873,  
private collection,  
Lausanne.

but also of international importance like the American Bank Note Company or its forerunners and Bradbury, Wilkinson & C°, Giesecke & Devrient or Dondorf & Naumann. This situation didn't favor the acceptance of the notes abroad and had a negative effect on local and international trade. A solution had to be found to restore confidence in the system. In the U.S., there had been also a problem with too many banks of issue, and in 1863 (authorized by the Currency Act of February 25, 1863), the Chartered Banks issued notes with the same design. Every bank had its own charter

number which granted a license to issue paper money.

A first attempt had been made in 1870 with a common type for the 1,000 francs note to be issued by the Bank in Zürich (fig. 6), the Bank in Basel, the Bank in St. Gallen and the Kantonalbank von Bern, dated 1873 and released in 1874. Notes of 50, 100 and 500 francs with the same design were issued only by the Bank in Basel and the Kantonalbank von Bern. Maybe the Chartered Banks gave the government an idea how to resolve the problem.

## Chapter II. The Concordate Issue 1883 - 1906.

Finally, to put an end to this, on March 1, 1881, a federal law on the issue and redemption of bank notes regulated from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1882 on the issue of paper money:

Art. 3 of the law stipulated that the Confederation did not take any responsibility for the bank notes.

Art. 7 stated that all banks of issue should have their main office in Switzerland and be allowed to issue notes by the Confederation. They had to accept the notes of all the other Concordate Banks without payment of any fees, which was to stimulate the circulation of the notes.

Art. 8 fixed the capital of each bank at 500,000 francs at least (a little less than 100,000 \$, at the rate of 5.20 francs to 1 \$). The note issue was not to exceed twice the capital paid in.

Art. 10 stated that 40% of the effective note issue had to be withheld in gold and silver in a special cash to pay in coin for the notes on demand. (Another 40% had to be kept in a special fund only to be used in the case of bankruptcy!). This cash had to be strictly separated from the other activities of the banks.

By art. 17, the banks were authorized to issue notes only in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs, which eliminated previous issues of 5, 10, 20 and 200 francs (the silver coins up to 5 francs and the circulation of foreign gold coins up to 20 francs made unnecessary the issue of these denominations). Furthermore, the amount of 50 francs notes was not to exceed 25% of the total amount of notes issued.

The issues would be controlled by a Federal Banknote Inspectorate, and all notes were to have the same design, in order to familiarize people with the notes. The Inspectorate had to supply the banks with the notes.

Later on, Argentina experienced a similar system with the Bancos Nacionales Garantidos (law N° 2216 of November 3, 1887), which comprised 24 banks authorized to issue notes from 1 up to 1000 pesos. However, in 1890, an important economic crash and the failure of the most important of these banks, the Banco Nacional, put an end to it and led finally to a centralized system

through the establishment of the Caja de Conversion in 1891.

Between 1929 and 1943, in the Irish Republic, eight banks of issue experienced also common note types (from 10 shillings up to 20 pounds) beyond the supervision of the Currency Commission, until the establishment of the monopoly of the Central Bank.

Let's go back to Switzerland: the Federal Inspectorate of the Banks of Issue had to look for designs for the new notes, and we know that especially Bradbury, Wilkinson & C° proposed various drawings in full color for all four denominations, which still are held at the archives of the Swiss National Bank in Bern (fig. 7 and 8). On one of these designs appears a standing woman with shield, from a drawing of Albert Walch (fig. 9), which was adapted from the silver coinage (fig. 10), the only noticeable difference being the head. Finally, none of the proposed designs were accepted and another sketch from Walch (fig. 11) was used for the Concordate issue.

Albert Walch was born in Augsburg, Bavaria, on October 10th, 1826. After studying in Munich and Rome, he established himself at Bern, where he became a renowned portrait-painter. He was famous also for his paintings of romantic and idyllic scenes. He was the designer of the head of Helvetia on the Swiss



Fig. 7 — Sketch for 100 fr., BW, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 8 — Sketch for 100 fr., BW, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 9 — Sketch for  
100 fr., BW, SNB  
Archive Collection.



2 francs coin,  
1874-1982 type.



Fig. 11 — Helvetia, by Albert Walch,  
private collection, Lausanne.

from 1874 on in the denominations of 1/2, 1 and 2 francs. He was teacher at the Arts School of Bern from 1871 to his death on march 25th, 1882. Due to his death, the design for the new notes remained partial and had to be completed by Professor Storck, from Vienna, designer at the printing office at the Austrian-Hungarian Bank.

Unlike to the common issue of the chartered National Banks in the U.S., the new Swiss notes were to have the same design for all denominations, the main difference being the size of the notes and the color of the intaglio printing on both face and back. The size given is of the printed area on the face:

50 Fr.	146 x 91 mm	light green
100 Fr.	163 x 100 mm	blue
500 Fr.	180 x 106 mm	green
1000 Fr.	197 x 118 mm	light blue.

The groundprinting of all denominations was in shades of ochre. As the issue lasted for almost 25 years, there can be found of course variations for all denominations.

The notes were printed in sheets of four on hand made paper from T. H. Saunders & Co in London. The notes have a large central watermark showing the figure of the denomination, but as it is covered by the printing on both sides, it is not easy to see, especially on dirty and well-used notes.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & C<sup>o</sup> Ltd. engraved the plates and printed the notes, or, more accurately, did the intaglio and lithographic printing (fig. 12, 13). Blanks without overprint of the legends are known with two holes or with perforation "SPECIMEN/B.W & C<sup>o</sup> LONDON." The legends and the numbering were added by the lithographic printer Stämpfli in Bern. While the paper



Fig. 12 — Blank for 100 fr., Concorde issue,  
private collection, Lausanne.



Fig. 13 — Back, 1,000 fr.,  
BW Geldmuseum Deutsche Bundesbank.



Fig. 14 — KANTONALBANK VON BERN, 100 fr.  
former collection of the author. The president of this bank, Hirter,  
became the first president of the board of the SNB.

continued to be made in England, all the printing was done later at the printing with the original plates at the printing offices of Benziger & C<sup>o</sup> in Einsiedeln and Stämpfli in Bern, in order to make more easy the quality control when everything was done in the country. The value was printed on the notes in the three official languages German, French and Italian, while the bank's name was only in the language of the city where the issuing bank had its main office (fig. 13, 14).

Thirty-two banks were allowed to issue notes in 1883 and 10 more between 1884 and 1901. Four banks stopped their issues between 1890 and 1899, and two were allowed new charter numbers with a change of name and statutes. Two banks changed their name, continuing to issue with the same charter number.

It is important to note that there was no obligation to accept these notes, the only legal currency being the silver and gold coinage of the Latin Monetary Union, comprising Belgium, France, Greece, Italy and Switzerland. As for the importance of the note issue, for the highest denomination of 1000 francs, issued by only 17 of the 42 chartered banks, there was probably a total for all banks of about 50,000 notes issued, and on June 21, 1940, when the notes became worthless, there were only 24 pieces outstanding. The whole

amount of notes of the concordate banks not redeemed in time was only of 1,306,300.00 francs, most of them in the smaller denominations, of course. In the recapitulative table, you will find the quantities of notes of the Concordate Banks not presented for exchange and of no more legal value.

As for the pre-1883 issues, they could be exchanged until June 30th, 1886 with the help of the issuing banks. From this date, only the State Treasury exchanged the outstanding notes for 30 more years, the banks paying in cash the amount of notes still outstanding.

It is easy to understand that building up a complete collection of these issues will be a challenge impossible to realize. It would also take a collectors lifetime to put together one note of every bank of issue, as most of the notes of the smaller banks must be considered as definitively lost by fires, or still hidden somewhere in an old house or buried in a box in the barn or in the garden or eaten by worms between the pages of an old book. Some notes of 50 and 100 francs are offered from time to time in public sales, but the high denomination notes are exceedingly rare. However, they will never realize the prices you will get for U. S. notes of comparable rarity, the number of



Fig. 15 —  
AAGAULSCHE BANK,  
1,000 fr. private  
collection,  
Lausanne.

collectors of these issues being very small. Many of them are discouraged by the time necessary to get a new item for their collection, at a rate of one every couple of years.

Besides that, there are some varieties, one of them being more important as it concerns the legend on the German variety of the notes. The legend says "pays the bearer on sight / ... FRANKEN / in lawful money." Yet, there are two spelling varieties. The first one on notes up to 1892, the second one starting in 1893 (depending on the banks):

zalt dem Ueberbringer  
... FRANKEN  
in gesetzlicher Baarschaft  
zahlt dem Überbringer  
... FRANKEN  
in gesetzlicher Barschaft

The serial numbers change also on the 50 and 100 francs notes, being small and narrow, preceded by N<sup>o</sup> until 1893 and wide, preceded by Nr. from 1894 on. Also, SERIE is spelled out on older notes and abbreviated (Ser.) on the later ones, from 18881892, depending on the denomination, the serial letter being with serifs (A<sup>1</sup>) or without (A<sup>24</sup>, from the middle of the 90's). As for the signatures, depending on the banks, there can be two or three signatures and some older notes may be handsigned.

Such a collection may be very interesting, of course, but will be very expensive. Furthermore, it may be boring to see them for everybody

## RECAPITULATIVE CHART OF THE BANK NOTE ISSUES OF THE CONCORDATE BANKS BETWEEN 1883 AND 1910

Bank id.#	Bank's name (KB = Kantonalbank)	notes issued from	until	last possibility for exchange:	outstanding on 21.06.1940:			
					50	100	500	1000
n. i. = no notes issued								
B1	St. Gallische KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	772	314	16	2
B2	Basellandschaftliche KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	129	56	2	0
B3	KB von Bern	1883	1910	20.06.1940	800	471	14	4
B4	Banca Cantonale Ticinese	1884	1908	20.06.1940	127	56	0	0
B5	Bank in St. Gallen	1883	1907	20.06.1940	930	412	2	1
B6	Cr dit Agricole et Industrielde la Broye	1883	1910	20.06.1940	56	29	n. i.	n. i.
B7	Thurgauische KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	183	106	2	n. i.
B8	Aargauische Bank	1883	1910	20.06.1940	306	158	6	3
B9	Toggenburger Bank in Lichtensteig	1883	1907	20.06.1940	52	14	0	n. i.
B10	Banca della Svizzera Italiana	1883	1907	20.06.1940	157	60	1	n. i.
B11	Thurgauische Hypothekenbank	1883	1908	20.06.1940	60	32	2	n. i.
B12	Graubündner KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	245	116	1	n. i.
B13	Kantonal-Spar-und-Leihkasse Luzern renamed: Luzerner KB	1883	1892		244	104	5	3
B14	Banque du Commerce de Gen ve	1883	1907	20.06.1940	1466	658	7	1
B15	Appenzell A.-Rh. KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	196	135	5	n. i.
B16	Bank in Zürich	1883	1892	1922	total amount 34,700 fr.			
B17	Bank in Basel	1883	1907	20.06.1940	1228	498	14	3
B18	Bank in Luzern	1883	1907	20.06.1940	287	117	6	n. i.
B19	Banque de Gen ve	1883	1899	1929	total amount 23,900 fr.			
B20	Cr dit Gruy rien	1883	1890	1920	total amount 950 fr.			
B21	Zürcher KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	1421	611	27	4
B22	Solothurnische Bank	1883	1886	1920	total amount 2,400 fr.			
B23	Bank in Schaffhausen	1883	1910	20.06.1940	173	58	3	n. i.
B24	Banque Cantonale Fribourgeoise	1883	1910	20.06.1940	59	41	1	0
B25	Caisse d'Amortissement de la Dette Publique de Fribourg	1883	1893	1923	total amount 4,750 fr..			
B26	Banque Cantonale Vaudoise	1883	1910	20.06.1940	493	284	10	3
B27	Ersparnisskasse des Kantons Uri	1883	1910	20.06.1940	68	40	n. i.	n. i.
B28	Spar- und Leihkasse des Kantons Unterwalden nid dem Wald renamed: Kantonale Spar- und Leihkasse von Nidwalden	1883	1891		44	31	n. i.	n. i.
B29	Banque Populaire de la Gruy re	1883	1890	1920	total amount 900 fr.			
B30	Banque Cantonale Neuchâteloise	1883	1910	20.06.1940	447	225	2	n.i.
B31	Banque Commerciale Neuchâteloise	1883	1907	20.06.1940	321	179	3	n.i.
B32	Schaffhauser KB	1883	1910	20.06.1940	103	54	2	n.i.
B33	Glarner KB	1884	1910	20.06.1940	125	75	1	n.i.
B34	Solothurner KB	1886	1910	20.06.1940	239	143	12	0
B35	Obwaldner KB	1887	1910	20.06.1940	48	38	n. i.	n. i.
B36	KB von Schwyz	1890	1910	20.06.1940	139	64	1	0
B37	Credito Ticinese	1891	1907	20.06.1940	80	44	2	n. i.
B38	Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg	1893	1910	20.06.1940	163	62	4	n. i.
B39	Zuger KB	1893	1910	20.06.1940	80	32	3	n. i.
B40	Banca Popolare di Lugano	1898	1910	20.06.1940	93	31	3	n. i.
B41	Basler KB	1900	1910	20.06.1940	241	102	7	0
B42	Appenzell I.-Rh. KB	1901	1910	20.06.1940	18	20	n. i.	n. i.



Fig. 16 — printing error, 50 on 100 francs,  
Helvetische Münzenzeitung 9/99, p. 499.

excepted frantic collectors. Anyway, trying to get a little type collection with one of each denomination and at least one of each language and of the different varieties will be a real challenge !

By the way, there exists also printing errors: so, during the printing of the 100 francs note of the Appenzell-Ausserrhodische Kantonalbank (B/15) with issue-date December 1, 1902, the main plate of the 100 franken note was overprinted with the legends of the 50 francs note. Two samples are known today (Q3 0501 and Q3 0559) (fig. 16). We know that the notes were redeemed for 100 francs by the bank.

## PART II: THE NOTES OF THE SWISS NATIONAL BANK AND OF THE STATE TREASURY.

### Chapter I. The First Issue: the so-called "Interim Notes."

By federal law of October 6, 1905 the Swiss National Bank was granted the note issue monopoly. Therefore, the 38 banks of issue still working in 1905 were no longer allowed to issue their own notes after beginning of operations of the new central bank and had to recall their issues until 1910. Then, the chartered banks had to pay to the SNB the amount of the notes still to be exchanged, and the responsibility

for the outstanding notes passed to the new central bank whose notes replaced the old ones.

One of the main tasks of the SNB was to prepare new notes for the exchange of a large number of concordat notes at the date of opening their offices on February 1, 1907. The amount of the notes in circulation at the beginning of 1907 was of about 190 million Gold francs (or about 36.5 million gold dollars). As it was not possible to design and print new notes in time, a provisional issue was made, with the blanks printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co Ltd for the concordate banks. The new bank name and the legends were added in black as well as the signatures of the president of the board, of the chief cashier and of one out of three members of the board of directors. This last signature changed at random, and a listing of the signatures for each date can be seen in Olaf Kiener's features in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, Vol. 34/3, 34/5, 35/1 and 35/2. The series and numbers were added twice in red, and a red rosette with the white cross of the Swiss coat-of-arms was overprinted in the upper right corner, at the space formerly reserved for the bank identification number. The paper and the intaglio printing colors were the same as for the concordate notes, while the colors of the groundprinting were changed, each



Fig. 17 — back, 500 fr. 1st issue, former collection of the author.

denomination having its own colors:

50 Fr.	light green on orange;
100 Fr.	blue on light blue;
500 Fr.	green on light green (fig. 16);
1000 Fr.	light blue on pink (fig. 17).

The total issue of these notes was of 365 million Francs, as follows:

50 Fr.	Series A1-Z1	2,500,000 notes
100 Fr.	Series A1-R1	1,700,000 notes
500 Fr.	Serie A1 00001	- 80,000
1000 Fr.	Serie A1 00001	- 30,000.

So, the amount printed would be sufficient to exchange the old notes as well as to replace for the next years the notes much too dirty or worn to be reissued to the public.

However, at the moment of issue, on June 20, 1907, the design of the notes was already 25 years old, while printing techniques (and it applies as well to official printers as to counterfeiters!) and security standards improved. So, in 1909 already, counterfeit notes of 100 francs were discovered, and the issue of new notes with better security features became urgent.

All notes of this first issue were called back on July 1, 1925 and were still exchangeable at the SNB until June 30, 1945. On July 1, 1945, the amount of 575,225.00 francs were outstanding, as follows:

50 Fr.	5556 1/2 notes
100 Fr.	2184 notes
500 Fr.	84 notes
1000 Fr.	37 notes.



Fig. 18 — 1,000 francs, 1st issue, Geldmuseum Deutsche Bundesbank.



Fig. 19 — face proposal by ABN, 20 fr. 1908, SNB Archive Collection.

This doesn't mean that all these notes are still on the market: probably 9 notes out of 10 have been lost in fires or during WWI and WWII in foreign countries. The 50 and 100 francs notes are scarce, but are offered quite regularly on the market, while the two high denominations are exceedingly rare. The 1000 francs note shown in this feature belongs to the collection of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt/Main, and is one of less than half a dozen known samples, including two cancelled notes in the collection of the SNB in Bern.

It may be of interest to remind that all bank notes issued by the SNB or put in their reserve can be seen in full colors, face and back, on the website of the SNB (<http://www.snb.ch>).

## Chapter II. The Second Issue: Proposed Designs.

The Federal Council — this is the government of the Swiss Confederation, formed by seven counsellors, corresponding to ministers in most other countries, or secretaries of departments in the U.S. — appointed a commission of experts to discuss the measures to be taken for the manufacture of the definitive notes of the Swiss National Bank. The members of this commission were Robert Comtesse, then chief of the Finance Department of the Confederation; Johann Hirter, member of the parliament in the national Council from 1894 until 1919, president of the board of the SNB and former president of the Cantonal Bank of Berne; Rodolphe

de Haller, vice-president of the directory of the SNB and director of the 2nd department, responsible for the note issue and with its office in Bern; Theodor Reinhart, member of the board of the SNB, and Rudolf Wber, former director of the Bank in Zurich and, when it was taken over by the Credit Suisse, vice.director of the latter, and very interested in drawing from the beginning.

The commission had to examine the notes and techniques used in the neighboring countries, especially in Austria and Germany, but also in France, and in the archives of the SNB are several projects submitted to the commission

First, we have one face and one back for the 20 francs note as well as two faces and one back for the 100 francs denomination submitted by



Fig. 20 — Brasil, Rs. 20\$000 Est. 8, former collection of the author.



Fig. 21 — back proposal by ABN, 20 fr. 1908, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 23 — Brasil, rs.500%000 E. 9, Iconografia do Meio Circulante, Brasilia, 1972. fig. 157.

Fig. 22 — face proposal by ABN, 100 fr. 1908, SNB Archive Collection.

ABNC<sup>o</sup> in 1908. This company hoped to get some orders in European countries, but his attempt in Switzerland failed, one of the reasons being probably the obvious lack of originality, most of the vignettes having been used for notes of other countries. So, the two ladies from the face for the dark blue 20 francs design (fig. 19) can be seen on the last Brazilian 20-milr is-note (Estampa 8) of the Empire and the first of the same denomination issued by the Republic in 1889: a very old design, of course (fig. 20). We can see also a strange mixture of German and French in the date line, which reads "BERNE ET ZURICH 1<sup>e</sup> FEBRUAR 1908." Also, on the black, brown and red back, the second "Z" in ZWANZIG is inverted and the french word FRANCS is falsely spelled FRANGS, with a G in place

of the C (fig. 21).

The two allegories (Mars and Victory ?), on the first project for the 100 francs denomination (fig. 22), were used on the Brazilian 500 Milreis note Estampa 9, issued in 1908 (fig. 23), but can be seen already in 1900 on the 1 pound note of the Bank of Nova Scotia, issued at Jamaica. However, the woman holding the sword at left doesn't yet have the trumpet in her left hand.

The second project seems to be more original, but looks more stiff (fig. 24). The back however is almost universal (fig. 25): the vignette was used in at least five opportunities: in 1883 on the 30 bolívares note of the Banco de Carabobo (P. S102), and in 1898 on 5 pesos Banco de Coahuila (Mexico, P. S195). In 1897, a slightly modified version was used for 10 pesos B. de San Luis Potosí (Mexico,

P. S400) (fig. 26). A third version, the beehive being replaced with a fruit basket, will be used on a 100 rubles note of 1918 of the Russian Provisional Government (P. 40) and from 1928 until 1949 on the 5 sucres of the Banco Central de Ecuador (P. 84 and 91) (fig. 27).

A second lot of designs were probably submitted by the K. u. K. Staatsdruckerei Wien or by an artist working for or in this printing office, as their general look is close to the then circulating notes of 10, 20 and 50 kronen 1900/1902 (P. 4, 5 and 6) of the Austrian-Hungarian Bank, designed by Rudolf Ressler (fig. 28), as well as their (hand drawn) numbering. The four designs in original size are mounted on thick cardboard and protected by a sheet of silk paper.

So, the little angels on the design



Fig. 24 — face proposal by ABN, 100 fr. 1908, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 25 — back proposal by ABN, 100 fr. 1908, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 26 — Agriculture, with beehive, coll. of the author and Billetes de Venezuela by Richard L. Rosenman.



Fig. 27 — Agriculture, with fruit basket.  
coll. of the author and calendar ill.

for 50 francs (fig. 29) resemble to those on the 10-kronen-note of 1900. Two designs were made for the 100

francs note, with a seated Helvetia with shield on one side and, on the



opposite end, a female head in profile, drew in medallistic manner on one of the designs (fig. 30, 31). These designs as well as the one for a 500 francs note (fig. 32) reminds closely the note designs by Rössler,



Fig. 29 — Sketch for 50 fr., Aust.-Hung. Bank, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 30 — Sketch for 100 fr., Aust.-Hung. Bank, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 31 — Sketch for 100 fr., Aust-Hung. Bank, SNB Archive Collection.

the latter being stylistically very close to the 20 kronen note. The designer was obviously not familiarized with the French and Italian language, as he forgot the U in the French word BANQUE on all four sketches and wrote on three designs BANKA rather than BANCA in the

Italian legend. There are no printed proofs of these designs.

A third group of hand drawn colored designs, double-sized and framed on thick cardboard, has been submitted possibly by Giesecke & Devrient and belongs to a kind of



Fig. 32 — Sketch for 500 fr., Aust.-Hung. Bank, SNB Archive Collection.

"heroic" designs, used by this printer on many notes printed during the 1890's for Brazil and Uruguay. We have there two designs for a face, the first showing at left the bust of a young Helvetia with an oak crown (fig. 33), while the second



Fig. 33 — Drawing for 00 fr., Giesecke + Devrient, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 34 — Drawing for 100 fr., Giesecke + Devrient, SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 35 — Drawing by Reckziegl for 50 fr., SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 36 — Drawing by Reckziegl for 100 fr., SNB Archive Collection.



Fig. 37 — Drawing by Reckziegl for 100 fr.,  
SNB Archive Collection.



back SNB Archive Collection

one shows a warrior behind a female representing the Law (fig. 34). As the Austrian projects, none of these drawings was used. Of course, the Helvetia looked rather like a Germania, and the "Alpine Tarzan" is really not typically Swiss.

The last lot of hand drawn designs, also double-sized and framed on thick cardboard, were probably done by the painter Anton Reckziegel. Reckziegel was born in Gablonz (Bohemia) on July 27, 1865, where he was formed at the art school. In 1884, he went to the Academy in Graz and worked in a graphical workshop. He was famous for his landscapes. In 1893, he went to Aarau in Switzerland, where he worked for five years with Müller & Trüeb as a painter of posters. Five years later, we can find him in Bern, where he worked with Hubacher & Cie. In 1902, he became independent and made many designs for posters for Switzerland and other countries like Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. In 1907 (Bern) and 1908 (Geneva), he made his own exhibitions. He seems to have been rather successful at this time. In 1909, he left for Vienna where he worked as an independent artist. He died in Mödling near Vienna on October 18, 1936. His sketches are much more dynamic and less stiff than these of Giesecke's designer. However, the lion as a symbol on Swiss bank

notes is questionable, since for several thousand years, there are no more in Europe. In the archives of the SNB are designs for the face of a 50 and a 100 francs note done in brown and ochre tints (fig. 25, 36) as

well as for a face and a back of a 100 francs note (fig. 37, 38) in brown and light green, but these designs, like the American, Austrian and German, were not adopted.

*To be continued...*

### THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES AND EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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# Pinchas Rotenberg and the New Currencies in Palestine

by Shlomo Tepper, I.B.N.S. #7981

In February 1999 there were found two rare Palestine bank notes in the safety deposit box held by the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael (The most important National Jewish fund for Palestine/Israel)

The existence of these two notes was known only to a few people.

The notes were issued in nominal values of 50 (fifty) pounds and 100 (one hundred) pounds, in the year 1927.

After the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, almost all the notes of these values were returned to the Bank of England.

It is known however, that 82 notes of value 50 pounds, and 8 notes of

value 100 pounds were not returned to the Bank of England.

Some of them are in museums, and the remainder in the hands of collectors or dealers.

Traces were found with regard to 7 of the 100 pound notes, but the whereabouts of the eighth note is unknown.

The revelation of these notes started with the study of the history of the Israel/Palestine Electric Corporation. This study was made by Mr. Ami Gilboa, the curator of the archives of the corporation.

The Israel Electric Corporation (I.E.C) was established in 1923 by Pinchas Rotenberg (1879—1942))

Rotenberg was a most energetic man, a Russian revolutionary, and also a water engineer. Together with Ze'ev Jabotinsky, they established the Jewish Brigade, active during the First World War.

Rotenberg won fame due to his successful attempt to harness the waters of the Jordan River for the production of electric power.

He obtained the concession to produce electric power from the Jordan River, and he thereafter established electric power stations in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Tiberius.

During 1928-1932 he established the modern power station at Naharime.



Face and back of the 50 pound Palestine note.



Face and back of the 100 pound Palestine note.

The effect of all this was that the whole country of Israel, except for Jerusalem, was connected to a single electricity network.

The information regarding the existence of the two rare notes was known to Mr. Gilboa. However, a search conducted at various places like the museum of the Bank Leumi, other museums, and government institutions did not bear results.

Mr. Gilboa then met with a former employee (now a pensioner) of the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael, who was able to direct him to the safety deposit box of the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael which was situated at the main branch of Bank Leumi in Jerusalem.

Finally, the safety deposit box was opened, and there Mr. Gilboa found the two bank notes with the same serial number—A000001.

These bank notes were donated by Pinchas Rotenberg to the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael in the year 1932.

The two notes were crisp, and appeared not to be used, although they were folded at the center.

The 100 (hundred) pound note was clean, both on the face and on the reverse side.

On the face-right side — of the 50 (fifty) pound note the following was written in clear handwriting, and signed by Mr. Rotenberg himself:

"To Mr. Menachem Oshishkin,  
Chairman of the Keren Kayemet  
L'Yisrael-Jerusalem

This Arzi Israeli note of the first series is granted for eternal deposit to the Keren Kayemet L'Yisreal Ltd. by the Erez Israel Electric Corporation in favor of the Beloved Chosen of the Nation, the late Baron

Edmond De Rothschild, in the Golden Book of the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael."

Signed :Pinchas Rotenberg .

The notes were deposited into the said safety deposit box in about 1940, and their whereabouts were

almost unknown for more than 60 years.

**My sources:**

- (1) The records of the late Mr. Ovadia Joshua
- (2) An article by Mr. Avraham Birnbaum.

*Election results — continued from page 5*

**2004 Election Results for the 11 Directorships, with country and vote total information:**

Murray Hanewich	Canada	447
Hans Van Weeren	The Netherlands	388
Joel Shafer	U.S.A.	381
Steve Feller	U.S.A.	344
Donald Cleveland	Australia	332
Thomas Augustsson	Sweden	327
Rachel Feller	U.S.A.	323
George Cuhaj	U.S.A.	317
Cem Barlok	Turkey	312
James Adams	U.S.A.	298
Antonio Pedraza	Colombia	294

**Other Nominees:**

Roy Spick	England	290
Michael Turner	Germany	289
Frank Schneider	Germany	281
Paul Walters	U.S.A.	275
Clive Rice	England	249
Ian Gradon	England	247
Richard Fox	England	232
Tony Pisciotta	U.S.A.	232
James Downey	U.S.A.	205
Jaime Sanz	England	198
Brian Giese	U.S.A.	189
Simcha Kuritzky	U.S.A.	162
Richard Haude	U.S.A.	136
Bruce Smart	U.S.A.	103

*continued on page 41*

# The ABNC Order Books: Guatemala and Nicaragua, 1862 -1956

by Clive Akerman, FRPSL

## Introduction

A recent Spanish Main Auction included three very unusual lots: American Bank Note Company Summary Order Books for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua [7th June 2003, lots 9, 11 and 19]. I "won" the latter duo. I have transcribed the philatelic elements—postage stamps for *The Mainsheet* and revenue stamps for *The Revenue Journal of Great Britain*—and, in the expectation that bank note collectors also have an interest in who printed what, when, and in what quantities, I offer the Company's recorded orders for bank notes, bonds, share certificates, and the like (they also printed office stationery, business cards and other miscellaneous items for the governments and bankers of the two countries).

The books are dark green cloth-bound landscape-format looseleaf binders, each with a pair of slide binding clips to hold the 4-hole punched pages; the binders mea-

sure about 30 x 24.5cm and the pages about 29 x 23.5cm. The pages are typed in red and black on thin cream textured semi-transparent paper until the mid-i 930s, and then on plain opaque white paper. Both books have the same introductory text:

ORDER BOOKS checked, beginning with July 1st, 1859, for data contained herein. C. Roser

The layout and style remains constant until 1916, when the layout changes slightly though it would appear that the same typewriter, albeit with a new ribbon, continued in use. There is an "end of sequence" underline (a row of red "# #'"s) after 1917. A new layout, similar to the original, typed on a machine with smaller letters and numbers, carries on from 1918 until the end of the lists, both in 1956.

There is no clue as to why or by whom the lists were compiled, so it is pure conjecture that the American Bank Note Company's archivist prepared them, perhaps originally

in 1916, to help him or her to answer questions from collectors—"How many of x did you print in 1898?"—and found them sufficiently useful to update them from time to time.

The entries are listed under year headings. Each entry gives the month, the number of bank notes or whatever, the name of the ordering authority and a short description of the item. Unfortunately, the summaries do not give break-downs by value, but if the catalogue values for the various values in an issue are indicative of their proportions in the print run then numbers issued may be estimated.

I assume that similar volumes were prepared for every country with which the ABNC did business. Where is the "Argentina" volume? I would love to be able to transcribe the entries concerning revenue stamps—and thereby solve a lot of presently unanswered questions!

Date		Quantity	Subject (Postage material only)	Ordering Authority (Banco Nacional de 1862-88 unless otherwise stated)
1888	Aug.	75,000	bank notes	Banco Agricola Mercantil
1889	Nov.	12,000	bank notes	Banco Agricola Mercantil
1890	Jan.	5,000	bank notes	Banco Agricola Mercantil
	Apr.	50,000	bank notes	Banco Agricola Mercantil
1904	June	1,000	Bonds - 50 coups	Republic of Nicaragua
1909	Aug.	500	Stock Certificates	Quisilala Mining Co.
	Sept.	5,000	Checks	Joaquin Pasos y Cia. (also many "Pay Checks")
	Nov.	500	imps. B / Exchange	J. S. Zelaya
		3,495,000	Treasury Notes	Republic of Nicaragua
1910		3,775,000	Treasury Notes	Republic of Nicaragua
1911	Feb.	3,775,000	Treasury Notes	Republic of Nicaragua
	Apr.	70,000	Treasury Notes	Republic of Nicaragua
	July	70,000	Treasury Notes	Republic of Nicaragua

Date	Quantity	Subject	Ordering Authority
Dec.	150	Treasury Bills	Republic of Nicaragua
1913 Oct.	137	Treasury Bills	Republic of Nicaragua
1914 Oct.	1,800,000	bank notes	Banco Nacional de Nicaragua
1915 July	1,000,000	bank notes	
1918 Oct.	2,400,000	bank notes	
Dec.	8,768	Bonds	Republic of Nicaragua
1921 Dec.	650	Stock Certificates	Cia Azucarera de Nicaragua
1922 July	2,000,000	bank notes	
1926 Sept.	1,000,000	bank notes	
1927 Sept.		Engrave bank note dies (also stationery &c)	
1928 Feb.	500,000	bank notes	
Mar.	100,000	bank notes	
June		Cancel bank note dies	
July	600,000	Typing on bank notes	[cancellation or revalidation after "regime change"]
Aug.	5	bank notes	
		Signature electros	(not for the first time...)
1929 July	55,000	bank notes	
Dec.	200,000	bank notes—Cancel Face plates	
1931 Sept.	1,000,000	bank notes	
1933 Aug.	4	Electros	
Dec.	3	Containers of bank note proofs	
	5	Specimen bank notes	
1934 Feb.	5	Electros	
Mar.	6	Hand punches	
1937 Mar.	460,000	bank notes	
Aug.	1,920,000	bank notes	
Sept.	5	Signature electros	
1938 Jan.		CANCEL 4 signature electros	
1939 June	2,115,000	bank notes	
Nov.		Specimen bank notes	(7 denoms)
Dec.		Album for above	
1941 Feb.		CANCEL 11 Face & 6	Back plates
Nov.	3,520,000	bank notes	
1942 Feb.	17	Die proofs of special vignette	
Oct.	1,770,000	bank notes	
1943 June	100,000	Customers Checks	Banco de Londres y America del Sud
	2,650	Covers	
July	210,000	bank notes	
1946 Jan.	31	imps. Portrait-vignette	
1949 Feb.	3,000,000	bank notes	
1951 Jan.	6,750,000	bank notes	
Sept.	1	Can Ink	
	1	Specimen Steel Electro	
Dec.	6	Cans Ink	
1952 Jan.	12	Electros	
1953 Jan.	3,500,000	bank notes	
Feb.	12	Electros	
	6	Cans Ink	
1954 Jan.	1,240,000	bank notes	
Feb.	12	Electros of Signature	
	6	1 lb. Cans Ink	
1955-56	24	1 lb. Cans Ink	

Date	Quantity	Subject	Ordering Authority
			Guatemala
1879-81		1882	Oct. 45,000 bank notes Banco de Occidente
Nov.	26,000	Bonds	Republic of Guatemala
1885	Nov.	Stock Certificates	Guatemala Central R.R.Co. (New York)
1886	Feb.	Bonds - 60 coups	Guatemala Central R.R.Co. (New York)
1887	Feb.	Acciones	Ca. de Agencias de Champerico, Ltda
	1,125	imps. 100-coups	Ca. de Agencias de Champerico, Ltda
Mar.	6,000	Acciones	Banco de Occidente
Sept.	11,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
	6,000	imps. 80-coups	Banco de Occidente
Nov.	58,000	Bonds - 130 coups	Republic of Guatemala
	9	Rubber Hand Stamps	Republic of Guatemala
	6	lbs. Ink	Republic of Guatemala
	66,500	Treasury Notes	Republic of Guatemala
1888	Nov.	Treasury Notes	Republic of Guatemala
	5,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1889	Feb.	Acciones	Ca. del Muelle de Champerico
	6,000	imps. 50 coups	Ca. del Muelle de Champerico
	5,000	Drafts	Ca. del Muelle de Champerico (also a mass of stationery)
	July	Banck (sic) Notes	Banco de Occidente
	4,000	imps. 80-coups	Banco de Occidente
1890	Jan.	Acciones	Ca. del F.C. Occidental de Guatemala
	15,000	imps. 100-coups	Ca. del F.C. Occidental de Guatemala
	6,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Mar.	4,000	Acciones	Banco de Occidente
Apr.	2,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
May	50,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
July	2,000	Acciones	Ca. de Agencias e Industrias de Occidente
	2,000	imps. 100-coups	Ca. de Agencias e Industrias de Occidente
Aug.	1,125	Acciones	Ca. de Agencias de Champerico
	1,125	imps. 200 coups	Ca. de Agencias de Champerico
Sept.	60,170	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
	10,000	Acciones	Banco de Occidente
	10,000	imps. 80-coups	Banco de Occidente
Nov.	1,000	Acciones	Ca. de Navegacion del Lago de Atitlan
	1,000	imps. 100-coups	Ca. de Navegacion del Lago de Atitlan
	744,000	Treasury Notes	Republic of Guatemala
1891	Apr.	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
May	5,000	Acciones	Banco de Occidente
1892			
Feb.	20,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Mar.	3,375	Acciones	Ca. de Agencias de Champerico
	3,375	imps. 100-coups	Ca. de Agencias de Champerico
Oct.	50,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	18	Signature electros	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1893	June	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Dec.	100,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1894			
Jan.	400	Acciones	Ca. Anonima de Agencias y Transportes de Norte
1894	May	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Sept.	100,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1895	Feb.	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Apr.	233,500	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
July	2,000	Drafts	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	25,000	Checks	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	20	Signature dies	Banco Americano de Guatemala

Date	Quantity	Subject	Ordering Authority
1896 June	100,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
1897 an.	20,000	Checks	Banco Americano de Guatemala
June	500,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Dec.	500,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1898 Mar.	300,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Apr.	12,500	Checks	Banco Americano de Guatemala
June	50,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Oct.	15,200	Acciones	Ca. del F-C. Occidental de Guatemala
1899 Jan.	500,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Apr.	550,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	50,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	25,000	Checks	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Sept.	500,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1900 Mar.	500,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Apr.	10,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1901 May	20,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1902 Jan.	500	Acciones	Banco de Occidente
June	30,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Oct.	70,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Dec.	400,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1903 Mar.	200,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
May	400,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
		(no entries for 1904 - 1906; page missing?)	
1907 Mar.	200,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Nov.	15,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1908 Feb.	40,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1909 Feb.	250,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
May	75,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
1910 Feb.	260,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
June	10,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Dec.	1,000	Stock Certificates	F-C. Occidental de Guatemala
	80,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1911 Aug.	130,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Sept.	5,000	Stock Certificates	Banco Colombiano [~Guatemala?]
	100,000	Checks	Banco Colombiano
	10,000	imps. Exchanges	Banco Colombiano
	10,000	imps. 0 & D Drafts	Banco Colombiano
Oct.	10,000	Pay Orders	Banco Colombiano (plus various stationery)
Nov.	10,000	Acceptances	Banco Colombiano
	1,000	Checks	Banco Colombiano
Dec.	400,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
	70,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
1912 Aug.	60,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Sept.	5,000	Stock Certificates	Banco Colombiano
Dec.	5,000	Receipt blanks	Banco Colombiano
	300,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
1913 Apr.	5,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala (plus stationery)
May	180,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Oct.	100,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	10,000	Stock Certificates	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
1914 May	400,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
June	480,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Aug.	50,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	810,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Sept.	30,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Oct.	80,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala

Date	Quantity	Subject	Ordering Authority
	30,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Nov.	50,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Dec.	50,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
1915 Feb.	300,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	26,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
July	26,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Aug.	600	Talons & 10 coups	La Empresa Electrica de Guatemala
	950,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Sept.	40,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Oct.	50,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Dec.	26,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	3,000	Dividend Orders	Banco Colombiano
1916 Feb.	30,000	Checks	Banco Colombiano
Mar.	500	Check-Book covers	Banco Colombiano
June	180,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Aug.	1,000	Stock Certificates	Banco Colombiano
Oct.	250,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Nov.	852,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	26,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Dec.	4,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1917 Jan.	100,000	Checks	Banco Colombiano
	4,000	Covers	Banco Colombiano
	200,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	330,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Feb.	2,000	Dividend Checks	Banco Colombiano
Apr.	270,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
June	15,000	0 & D Drafts	Banco Colombiano (plus stationery)
Sept.	70,000	Gold Checks [??]	Banco Colombiano
	2,800	Covers	Banco Colombiano
Dec.	80,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	50,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1918 Jan.	1,704,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
		Etigrave cycloid tints (our exp)	Banco de Occidente
Feb.	300,000	bank notes	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
May	80,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
Aug.	160,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	10,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
1919 Jan.	50,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
Apr.	46,250	Travellers Checks	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	540,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
	757,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
June	400,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
	25,000	0 & D Drafts	Banco Colombiano
	3,000	Receipt Blanks	Banco Colombiano
Sept.	50,000	Checks & covers	Banco Colombiano
	2,000	Covers	Banco Colombiano
	1,000	Letters of Credit	Banco Colombiano
Nov.	too	Acciones	Cia. de Agencias de Champerico
1920 Jan.	20,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Mar.	26,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	60,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala (plus stationery)
June	26,000	bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
July	600,000	bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
Nov.	35,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Dec.	50,000	Checks	Banco Colombiano
	2,000	Covers	Banco Colombiano
1921 Jan.	90,000	bank notes	Banco de Occidente
Feb.	60,000	bank notes	Banco de Guatemala

Date	Quantity	Subject	Ordering Authority
1922	Mar.	60,000 bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	Apr.	Cancel BACK plates	Banco de Guatemala
	Oct.	20,000 bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	Jan.	50,000 Checks	Banco Colombiano
		2,000 Covers	Banco Colombiano
	Apr.	[see 1924 record]	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
		20,000 bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
	May	50,000 Checks	Banco Colombiano
		2,000 Covers	Banco Colombiano
	Sept.	50,000 bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1923	Oct.	520,000 bank notes	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	Dec.	20,000 bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
		128,000 bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	Jan.	20,000 bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
1924	May	Embossed stationery	PRESIDENTE - Rep. of Guatemala
	Aug.	102,000 bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
		325 Letters of Credit	Banco de Occidente
1925	Feb.	60,000 bank notes	Banco Americano de Guatemala
		100,000 bank notes	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
	Mar.	2,000 Passports	CONSUL GENERAL, NY - Republic of Guatemala
		2,000 Duplicate passports	CONSUL GENERAL, NY - Republic of Guatemala
		2,000 Covers	CONSUL GENERAL, NY - Republic of Guatemala
		3,500 Stock Certificates	Sociedad Petrolera Izabal
	Apr.	20,300 Stock Certificates	Guatemala Oil Corporation
	June	235,000 bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	July	2,500 Stock Certificates	Guatemala Oil Corporation
	Oct.	3 Stock Certificates	Guatemala Oil Corporation (Dupl)
		1,000 New Year's Cards	Banco de Occidente (and envelopes)
	Dec.	1,500 Stock Certificates	Sociedad Petrolera Izabal
1926	Jan.	CANCEL signature facsimile	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
	Feb.	6,000 bank notes	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
		16,000 bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
	Mar.	CANCEL bank note plates	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
1927	May	3,000 Share Certificates	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
	March-April	Various stationery	PRESIDENTE, Republic of Guatemala
1928	Oct.	30,000 Stock Certificates	Banco Central de Guatemala
	Dec.	CANCEL bank note Dies & Plates	Banco Agricola Hipotecario
1932		CANCEL bank note Dies & Plates	Banco Internacional de Guatemala
	Feb.	CANCEL bank note Dies & Plates	Banco Americano de Guatemala
1933		CANCEL bank note engravings	Banco de Guatemala
	June	CANCEL bank note engravings	Banco de Occidente
1935		Cancel face, tint & back plates	Republic of Guatemala [types of plate unknown]
	Aug.	5,000 Bonds	Credito Hipotecario Nacional de Guatemala
1939		5,000 Bonds	Credito Hipotecario Nacional de Guatemala
	Sept.	3,000 Bonds	Credito Hipotecario Nacional de Guatemala
[no orders from Guatemala bar stationery, t940-1946]			
1947	July	18,900,000 bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
1951	Jan.	6,400,000 bank notes	Banco de Guatemala
1952	Nov.	4 Steel electros of Signature	Banco de Guatemala

Subsequent orders are for business cards and facsimile signatures; the record ceases after July 1956

# The Swedish Mission in Kashgar: Enforced Bank Note Printers

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We have contributed several articles to the *I.B.N.S. Journal*<sup>5,6,7,8</sup> on bank notes of Sinkiang, now the westernmost province of China. Some of these notes are remarkable for their poor quality — crude printing on coarse paper made from the bark of mulberry trees<sup>8</sup>; others of relatively superior design and printed on paper of much higher quality or, occasionally, on cloth. Articles on bank notes seldom include printing details — generally these would contribute little to the numismatic content — but in the case of these Sinkiang notes such details enlighten the history and circumstances of their production.

A reference that is very important in this context has recently come to our attention: a volume of the *Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul Transactions*<sup>1</sup>. This work, by Gunnar Jarring, a great Uighur linguist and celebrated diplomat gives a brief survey of the work of a Swedish Mission in Kashgar. In 1893, the Swedish Mission Society in Stockholm resolved to open a new mission in that ancient and remote town, and the first Swedish missionaries arrived there from Persia the following year. From the start, this Lutheran endeavor combined religious instruction with maintaining schools and clinics, the former, against all local tradition, for girls as well as boys. At the time, no printing facilities were available in southern Sinkiang<sup>1</sup>:

*"Books were written by hand and copied and sold as manuscripts. Some... books were imported from Russian Turkestan mainly from Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara and sold in the bazars [sic] of the larger towns of Eastern Turkestan. These lithographed books in general*

*dealt with Islamic matters or, in some cases, represented the popular Chagatai literature current all over Central Asia."*

In assessing the last sentence, it may be remembered that Chagatai, second son of Genghiz Khan, ruled part of Central Asia that included much of Sinkiang from 1227 to 1242.

In 1893 the Mission Board decided to set up a printing office in Kashgar, but the equipment was not packed until 1910: "... for transport by horse and camel caravans over the high mountains [the Pamir] lying between Russia and Chinese Turkestan."

Once established, the Swedish facility printed on a wide variety of topics: religious tracts, obviously, but also arithmetic primers, linguistic primers, the "Turkestan Almanac" for several years, even foreign news via Reuters, supplied by the British Consulate general. Sadly, many of these high quality publications, some with a print-run of only 100 copies, have vanished without a single surviving example. A photograph of the printing press from Jarring's account is shown in Fig. 1. By 1933 this printing office was very much in the wrong place at the wrong time, when events in Kashgar forced the hand of the missionaries.

The problems faced by the Swedish printing office during the

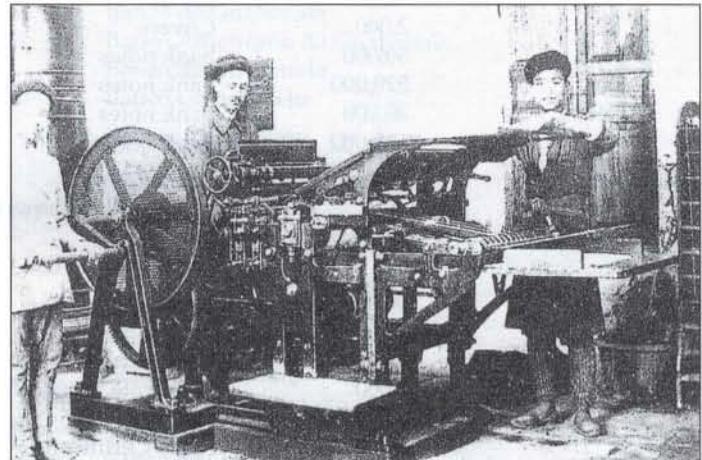


Figure 1

Eastern Turkistan Muslim revolution of 1933 are summarized by Jarring:

*"Under Chinese rule the mission had at least been relatively free to perform its religious activities. The Islamic government which took over did not display friendly feelings towards the mission. Carl Persson... wrote that 'in the beginning of the revolution it looked as if the rebels intended to take over the printing-office by force... We managed to keep the printing-office in our hands by promising to work overtime in order to perform the tasks given to us'."*

Until then, the Mission had refused to print books or pamphlets with Islamic content. Now they had to change their attitude under threat of force. The night before the Tungans occupied Kashgar and the Chinese Republican government representatives fled, the printing office "produced bank notes for the Islamic government the whole night through".

Of this chaotic period for the Swedish missionaries we have not only Jarring's account but also that of Orvar Roberntz<sup>5</sup>, the son of George Roberntz who was a mis-

sionary in charge of the printing-office in the early 1930s.

Jarring cites a report by George Roberntz on the note printing, that:

*'In 1933 he [Roberntz] was ordered to start printing bank-notes by the rebel leader who exercised power in Kashghar. In the beginning they were printed on paper of different kinds, but when the printing-paper came to an end and no substitute was available, they started printing bank-notes on white cloth. When this was used up, they turned to patterned cloth of various kinds, even striped silk-cloth.'*

Numismatically, the accounts of Jarring and Roberntz differ substantially, and Jarring's account<sup>1</sup> will be considered first. Gunnar Jarring's expertise, wide though it was, did not extend to numismatics. At least, he was not in a position to verify details of bank note printing enforced on the Swedish Mission by the Islamic leaders before and during the first Islamic Republic of 1933, and then by the Chinese. In his summary, he states that: *"a considerable amount of bank-notes were printed in the Mission in Kashghar"* and gives the a breakdown, for 1933 only as shown in the chart above:

Jarring's account makes no mention of printing notes early in 1933 for the Khotan Amirs<sup>2</sup> prior to their move to Kashgar and proclamation of the Islamic republic. However, the back cover of the issue of the *Transactions* that comprises his article illustrates the 100-dachin cloth note (XN-578, S-3039) and it seems certain that this also was printed on the Mission's press in Kashgar and sent south to Khotan.

The 1-sar bank note of Khotan (XN-579, S-3041) was competently designed with quite elegant Turki script (a speciality of the Mission's

A Bank-notes printed for Ma-dotai (the Chinese civilian governor of Kashghar, a Muslim...)

Bank notes of	1 misqal	975,012
	4 tanga	8,432
	1 sar	5,567

B Bank notes for the eastern Turkestan Republic:

Bank notes of	1 misqal	17,063
	1 sar	83,174
	4 tanga	12,500

It is not always obvious to which bank notes Jarring was referring. Our best attempt to match Jarring's lists with present knowledge of Sinkiang paper money is as follows:

- A. Evidently, the first and second notes under A were issued by the "Kashgar District Government" under Ma Shao-wu (Ma-dotai / Ma Taotai being an honorific title), later besieged in Kashgar New City by the Tungans during the brief life of TIRET, the Turk-Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan from late 1933<sup>6</sup>. The 1 sar (= 1 tael) issue was the note printed on patterned oil-cloth (XN-569) issued by the "South Sinkiang Border Defence Headquarters" and discussed in a recent issue of this Journal<sup>8</sup>. The 4-tanga (= 100 dachin / 100 wen) note appears as *Xinjiang Numismatics* #568 illustrated by an example in Poor/Good grade only. The "1-misqal" note is quite mysterious; almost a million were printed, *versus* five- or eight thousand of the other two, but it has now virtually vanished — but more of that later.
- B. For the bank notes of the Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan, Jarring's account breaks down. The best known 1-sar (= 1-tael) note is shown in *Xinjiang Numismatics* #570/571 and (incompletely) in a recent edition of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*<sup>2</sup> as S-3046. This note was printed on good quality paper or, rarely in surviving specimens, on white cloth, as mentioned in George Roberntz's account. A 5-misqal/tanga bank note was recently described in this Journal<sup>6</sup>, but the "4-tanga" (or 4-misqal) note, if it ever existed, is unknown. We suggest that the "4-tanga" was listed in error for the 5-misqal note. However, the 1-misqal note, of which seventeen thousand were printed, remains unknown. But the 5-misqal note was unknown until recently; discoveries of 20<sup>th</sup> century bank notes of China continue to be made, so this "unknown" issue could turn up next week!

press) and printed on paper of reasonable quality, much superior to the coarse locally made mulberry bark paper used for the warlord issues of Khotan<sup>7</sup>, and this issue, too, was probably a product of the Swedish Mission, though not mentioned by Roberntz or Jarring. This note was illustrated in a previous article<sup>2</sup>.

One illustration in Roberntz's account is of particular interest: the

1-misqal note of Kashgar prior to the Islamic Republic, issued early in 1933 for which Jarring gave a print number of almost one million (A above). This figure is of a note in excellent condition and is reproduced here as Fig. 2. Creased and damaged specimens are shown in *Xinjiang Numismatics* #567. A vast number have disappeared over 70 years — perhaps the most dramatic attrition in Sinkiang numismatic

history. However, it is not impossible that a cache of these notes will surface in the future. Translation of the Chinese legends (numbered in the Figure) of this uniface note are as follows:

1. Official release of the governor of Kashi (Kashgar) District.
2. Circulating among all areas of Kashi
3. Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> month of year 22: March 1933.
4. Denomination: "40"
5. This note is worth 40 red cash
6. Serial number: "the 0004<sup>th</sup>"

This note was issued in the chaotic period before the Islamic Republic was established. It appears to have been the fourth note printed, and evidently kept by George Roberntz for the Mission's records. It may well be the finest example extant.

The 4-tanga note (under A) is illustrated by Roberntz<sup>5</sup> and Jarring; it remains little known, and is not listed in the *Standard Catalog*. In *Xinjiang Numismatics* it is listed (#567) and given the highest four-star 'rarity rating'. The exceptional example in Jarring's account bears the serial number 0014, and again must have been selected by Roberntz. A less than excellent specimen is shown here in Fig. 3: this is numbered '0023' and was presumably printed within the first few minutes of the print-run. The Chinese legends are summarized as

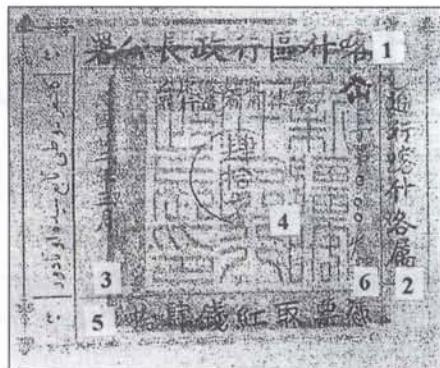


Figure 2

follows:

Face

1. (as on 1-misqal).
2. Date: (as on 1-misqal)
3. Denomination: this note is worth 100-wen of Red (cash) money

Back Top corners: "100"

4. This official bank note is used for general exchange purposes. Counterfeitors will be charged as criminals according to law.
5. Distributed by the governor's office, K sh+
6. For circulation among the two districts of K sh+ and Hé [tián] (Khotan).

This note, as indicated in *Xinjiang Numismatics* and Roberntz's list was evidently issued with the above 1-misqal issue. The important legends

are duplicated on the two, except for the notation that the 100-wen (4-tenga) issue was good in both Kashgar and Khotan. This not only substantiates the above suggestion that some notes of the Islamic Republic were printed in Kashgar for Khotan, but indicates that early in 1933, well before the Republic was established, there was a close monetary *rappart* between the two oases.

Roberntz's account was written almost twenty years ago, when little was known in the West of Sinkiang paper currency, and when 20<sup>th</sup> century struck coins of Sinkiang were poorly understood and documented. He mentions that most of the bank notes illustrated in his *World Coin News* article were unknown to Smith and Matravers, authors of a work on Chinese bank notes<sup>6</sup>, or to the editors of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*<sup>3</sup>. Roberntz relied on his father's coin and bank note collection which, at the time, was remarkably rich in 'rare' or 'undescribed' pieces. Unsurprisingly, he was confused by the relationship between the "Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan" and the rival "Uighuristan Republic" in Kashgar in 1933. For example, he attributes the now well known 1-sar bank note of the Islamic Republic (XN-570/571) to the effectively non-existent "Uighuristan Republic".

A particularly intriguing feature

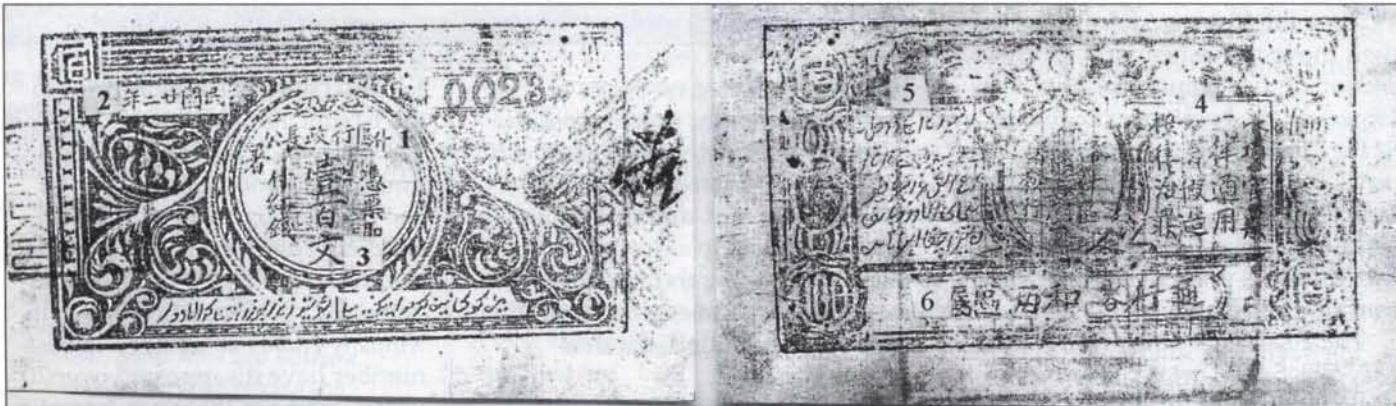


Figure 3

of Robernt's account is the identification of bank notes certainly or probably products of his father's printing press in 1933 and later, which have never been thought of as made on a "foreign" printing press in Kashgar. Of these, he includes a 50-tael note of 1933 (XN-491), at the time unknown in the West, a 5-tael note of 1934 (XN-521), now quite common and a similar 50-tael note of 1935 (XN-492). It is of interest to determine the issuing agency of these notes, and their area of circulation, and the first and second of these are translated below.

#### 50-tael note of 1933 (Fig. 4).

The face of this note, printed in reddish-brown, has a novel, ornate border with Chinese at the corners, surrounding Chinese legends. The border of the Back is pale grey-green, and encloses blocks of Turki (left) and Chinese (right) printed in the same color.

##### Face

1. Xinjiang Province, Ministry of the Treasury, official bank note.
2. 22<sup>nd</sup> year of the Republic (i.e. 1933)
3. Sequence number: 3348
4. 50 liang (=tael)

##### Back

5. Official notification from the government of Xinjiang, Ministry of the Treasury.

This bank note is worth 50 liang. Each liang is equivalent to 400 wen of Xinjiang red money (cash). The note can be used for purchasing food, paying taxes, or other general exchange purposes. Any counterfeiters will be punished as criminals. This is officially announced.

The printing is of good quality, likewise the paper. Roberntz showed a damaged specimen and identified the note as an undoubted product of his father's press. An interesting footnote has come to light, suggesting that this note, at least, saw circulation. Figure 5 shows a forgery, poorly designed and with illegible Chinese characters and stamps. Evidently a counterfeiter accepted the risk of a no doubt dire penalty to fake the note and the validation stamps. *Xinjiang Numismatics* lists the genuine note as fairly common and the forgery (XN- cf. 495) as rare and the two would be valued accordingly. So the forger's work eventually paid off, if not to him!

#### 5-tael note of 1934 (Fig. 6)

##### Face

1. Circulating only within the two districts of Kashi and Hé [Tian] (Khotan)
2. Official bank note released by the Treasury of Xianjang government.

3. Five liáng
4. Numerical sequence (number unclear)
- Corners: Xinjiang paper currency

##### Back

5. Text identical to 50-tael above.

Roberntz listed this note as "apparently" printed on the Mission press. From the quality of design, paper and printing there is no reason to doubt this. The Face border is dark blue and the central block dark blue on a pale green ground. The Back has a pale grey border with blocks of Turki and Chinese in the same color. The above two notes are evidently part of the same issue, though dated one year apart. The 50-tael note mentions only Kashgar as its area of validity and was clearly a pre-Islamic Republic issue of Tungan design. The Tungan were Chinese speaking Muslims, while the bank notes of the Islamic Republic bore no trace of Chinese. It is interesting that the 1934 note was valid for Kashgar and Khotan (as was the 1933 4-tanga note described above).

Unfortunately, other than the notes mentioned above, there seems to be no record of bank notes subsequently printed at the Mission, but some, at least, appear to have seen wide circulation. The Islamic Republic issues can only have been



Figure 4

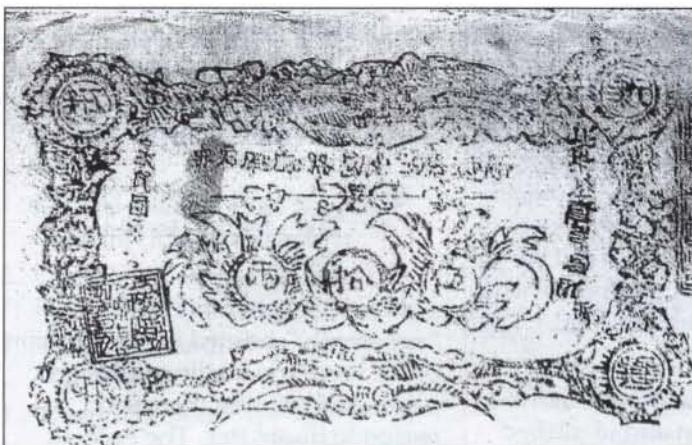


Figure 5

used in Kashgar and Khotan; likewise the other issues as noted above. The "South Sinkiang Border Defence" patterned oil-cloth notes can only have circulated in the part of Kashgar controlled by the Tungan early in 1933<sup>8</sup>. Presumably writing of the post-1933 notes, Roberntz states that they "were commonly used all over the western parts of Sinkiang as far as Aksu in the north and the Soviet and Indian borders in the south and west". A reason why some of these notes, at least, were honored in circulation (and incidentally why most silver coins of Sinkiang are scarce) is found in another comment by Roberntz, that:

"During the turmoil in the Thirties, most of the old silver coins of Sinkiang were bought up by Indian tradesmen and tons of them were brought into India for melting".

Another source of some informa-

tion on this period are the "Secret / Political" documents of the British Kashgar Consulate General now housed in the British Library, London. These make clear that a close *rapprochement* existed between the successive Consuls and the Swedish Mission. These documents occasionally refer to Sinkiang currencies, and to the enforced printing of bank notes. Sadly, during the period of concern here, no member of the Consulate was a numismatist, so mention of bank notes is usually uninformative, sometimes tantalizing. A Minute (S/P documents L/PS/12/ PZ 5875 Minute 203) at the time of the Islamic Republic mentions that:

"... new flag was also decided upon, and new passport forms and seals brought out. A loan was raised of Ts [taels] 50,000 for the immediate needs of the local government but a less satisfactory feature was an issue

of 1 Tael and 8 Tenga notes with nothing to back them."

The former note is the well known Xinjiang Numismatics #570 / 571, but no 8-tanga / misqal note is known. Indeed, this denomination was not used in Sinkiang and this may have been another instance of confusion with the recently discovered 5-misqal note. Regrettably, no bank notes found their way into the consular archives.

One further example will illustrate the imprecision that surrounds our knowledge of Kashgar paper money in the 1930s. A Consular Minute of 16<sup>th</sup> August 1935 (S/P documents L/PS/12/ PZ 5875) includes the following extraordinary account of events at the Swedish Mission two years before:

"During the recent disturbances several of the short lived governments issued their own notes. This gave rise to much confusion and dislocation of trade and to one rather amusing incident. The only reliable printing press in Kashgar belongs to the Swedish Mission. One of the temporary civil authorities approached the Missionaries with a request that they should print some notes for his government. They were not in a position to refuse... but they stipulated that the type set for the notes should be kept locked up and the magistrate concerned should keep the key. For

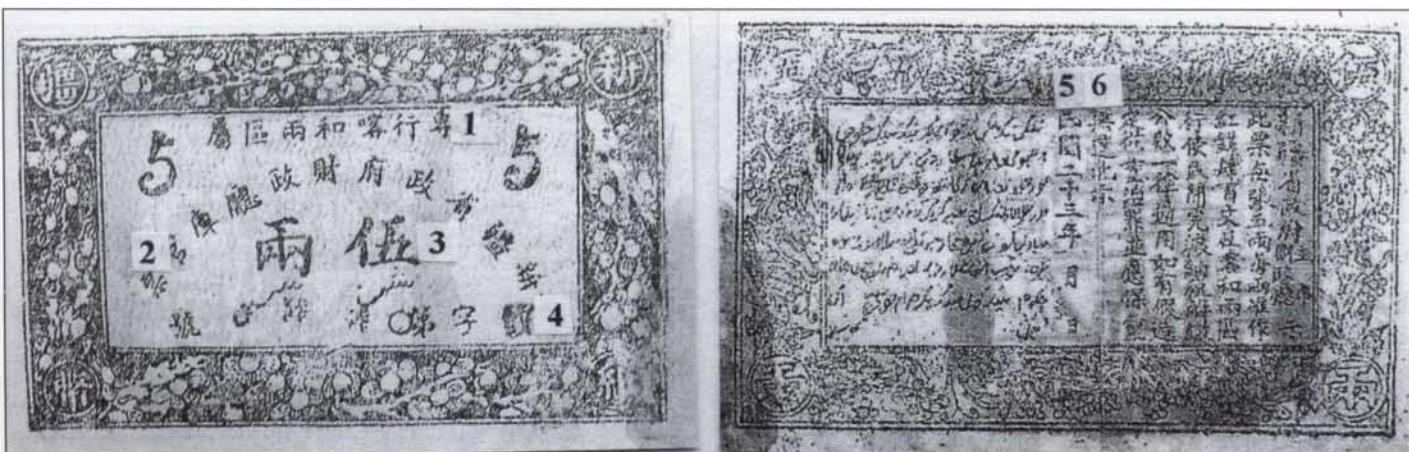


Figure 6

naturally they did not wish it to be possible for his successor to say that they had printed money for their own use. This was agreed to, and all was ready to print the notes when required. But in the interval the magistrate concerned was overthrown and driven out. His successor in power demanded the notes. But the key had departed with his predecessor, and so the box containing the type had to be broken open after all. As a matter of fact the second man's spell of power was also very brief and the notes were never actually put into circulation."

It's a good story, but sadly lacks any verifiable content! First it fails to mention the note-printing that actually occurred, though the story may be a highly garbled version of this. Who first approached the Mission, other than those for whom notes were actually printed? What "governments" did they represent? Granted that the "second man's" time in power [whoever he was] was brief, were any notes actually printed for him even if "not put into circulation"? This account was written for Reuters, and was not contributed by any member of the Mission. One's best guess is that the story was concocted by a newspaper columnist with characteristic sparing use of the truth.

The end of the Mission's bank note printing is explained by Jarring:

*"In May 1937 the local authorities set up a printing-office of their own in Kashgar and started to print the bi-weekly paper Yengi Hayat and pamphlets by their own means . . . most of the staff, educated and trained by the Swedes for many years felt*

*more or less compelled to go across to the new government printing-office . . . A Russian, Pavel Vorotnikov, who had originally been a member of the Sven Hedin Central Asia expedition, but had later taken employment in the Swedish printing-office, was arrested, abducted and never heard of. This was the situation just before the Mission ceased to exist."*

The missionaries left Sinkiang in 1938. Jarring notes that in February 1947 two former members of the Mission were permitted to check on the fate of the Mission and its properties, with the help of the British Consul General in Kashgar:

"It was found that the printing-office had been destroyed after departure of the missionaries . . . all material used for printing activities, including the printing-press, books and equipment for the bookbinding-shop, were missing."

It is fortunate for numismatics that George Roberntz and his son gave at least some account of this extremely rare occurrence when a foreign organization was press-ganged by a political / religious group into printing bank notes, other than, perhaps, in a conquered country in time of war. We confess to missing the very valuable article by Orwar Roberntz, which deserves to be brought to light again in any account of Sinkiang numismatics. In parallel, the very detailed history of the Swedish Mission and its press by Gunnar Jarring fills in some blanks on bank note printing, and makes a complementary and important contribution to a little-known episode of Sinkiang numismatic history.

## Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful for permission to reproduce the photograph of the Swedish Mission's printing press shown in Figure 1. Credit is given to the National Archives of Sweden, Collection of Eastern Turkestanica, box 125 a (paper copy), Rickard Nyström no. 1316 (negative). They are also grateful to Colin Bruce II who, as editor of *World Coin News*, approved the inclusion of Figure 2 from the article by O. Roberntz, cited below.

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# The Vignettes on the German Postwar Occupation Currency of 1948–1949

by Mark D. Tomasko<sup>©</sup>, I.B.N.S.#6645

One of the bank note issues that has fascinated me for some time is the German currency reform issue of 1948 (and the subsequent 1949 issue of the ten and twenty mark notes by Bank Deutscher Länder) arranged by the Allied Occupation authorities, and in particular the vignettes on the four notes produced by the American Bank Note Company (10, 20, 50, and 100 marks). My primary collecting and research interest is documenting the work of the engravers, vignette artists, and designers at American Bank Note, and there are several reasons for my fascination with these four notes.

First and foremost, the four notes carry an interesting group of vignettes. The artwork for the vignette on the ten mark note was by an obscure artist who began to intrigue me, as I delved into his history with American Bank Note (and the vignette was engraved by an unlikely choice of engraver). It's an undistinguished piece of art, which consigned the vignette to "Litho" work, and it is quite a contrast to the vignettes on the other three notes, and especially to the 50 and 100 mark vignettes, which are excellent ABN products. Second, in their original 1948 form the notes give no bank of issue, resulting in a most unusual, anonymous set of currency. Adding to that sense of anonymity is the fact that in neither the 1948 nor

1949 issues is the credit line "American Bank Note Company" to be seen anywhere (ABN usually put it on the face, beneath the bottom margin, in the center). Third, the issue was historic, according to Schwan and Boling in *World War II Remembered*, in that the notes were first issued on June 20, 1948, and four days later, the Soviets issued their own version for their zone, and initiated the Berlin Blockade, one of the defining events

Fig. 1 — Issued note 10 marks, Bank Deutscher Länder, Series 1949. The only difference between the 1948 and 1949 issues was the name of the bank at top center.

of the Cold War in postwar Europe. In addition, I have a little personal nostalgia here because this all occurred within several days of my birth. This article, however, will treat only the first point, an examination of the four vignettes.



Fig. 2 — Original artwork *Justice Supported by Labor and Arts* by George Wharton Edwards, probably produced circa 1910.

### Ten Deutsche Mark Note

The ten Deutsche mark note (Fig. 1 shows the 1949 "Bank Deutscher Länder" version) has a three-figure vignette that can be said to have come from the backwaters of American Bank Note's vignette library. The artwork (Fig. 2), listed on the engraving record card as *Justice Supported by Labor & Arts* (no title is on the die) was painted by George Wharton Edwards (1869–1950), an artist who originally did some work for American Bank Note in the 1904–1912 era.

Edwards had a varied career as an artist, gaining some note from his paintings of Dutch and other European scenes. He was the art director for Collier's from 1898 to 1903, and worked for American Bank Note from 1904 to 1912. Whether his work for American was as a free-lance artist or as an employee is not known.

How George Wharton Edwards was subsequently regarded at American Bank Note may be seen from some comments made in 1940 by Henry Treadwell, the head of ABN's main plant at Hunt's Point in the Bronx. In 1940 Edwards was 71, and he wrote to Albert Schomp, president of American Bank Note, asking for a job as a designer. Treadwell had this to say about Edwards on January 21, 1940, when Schomp queried him on the subject:

"...it is indeed interesting to hear of Mr. Edwards again. Am sorry to learn that at his age he should find it necessary to seek employment.

Fig. 4 — Die proof of original larger size engraving of *Justice Supported by Labor and Arts*, engraved by Sydney Smith in 1931. Note "For Litho" designation above "V-69293" and that the female on the right has been altered, especially the left hand.



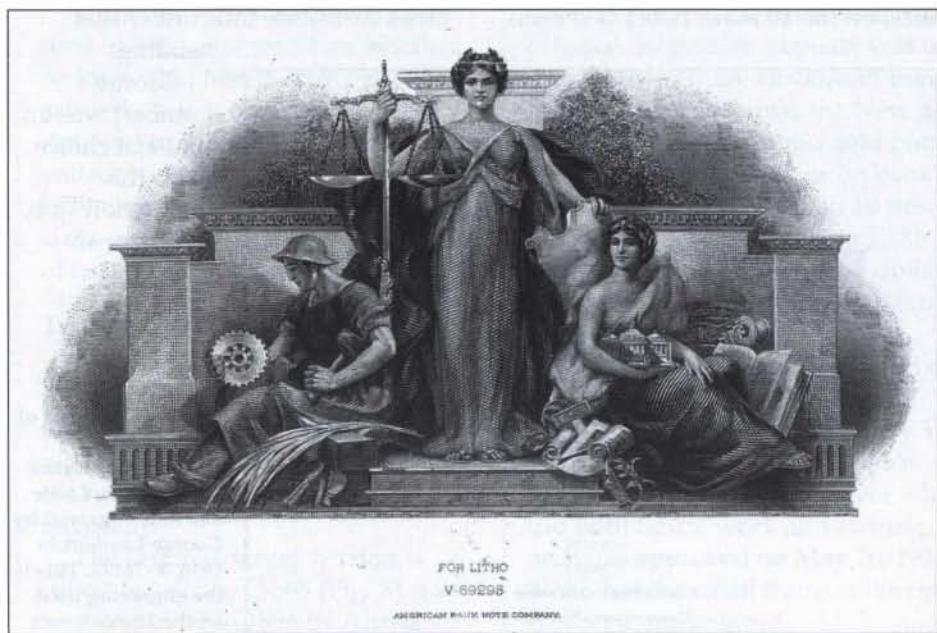
Fig. 3 — Die proof of vignette C-1251, engraved by Charles Schlecht in 1910 of the right hand figure in George Wharton Edwards' painting shown in Fig. 2.

He was (and still is, I imagine) a very colorful gentleman. Understand that he does not rank high as a painter but has through publicity placed himself in a position not

warranted by his ability. He is, rather, an illustrator. Cannot imagine him as one of our designers although he certainly has adapted himself to whatever position he has found for his activities."

The evidence is quite strong that Edwards produced the artwork in Fig. 2 in the 1904–1912 period, (even though the whole vignette was not engraved until 1930) because the figure on the right, the female seated with a building in her hand, was engraved by Charles Schlecht (1843–1932) in 1910, as vignette C-1251 (Fig. 3). The record card for C-1251 does not record the artist, but it is clearly this artwork. C-1251 was used on only a few securities, a Southern California Edison bond of 1930 and the Starrett Corp. stock certificate of 1930, along with a 1981 U.S. souvenir Postal Panel.

The original engraving of the artwork *Justice Supported by Labor &*



Arts was in a larger size than appears on the ten mark note. That larger size is illustrated in Fig. 4 and was engraved by Sydney Smith (1901-1942), an outstanding young engraver, and approved on December 10, 1931 as V-69293. There are several notable aspects of this vignette.

First, notice that the female on the right in Fig. 4 has been altered, with her left hand down, rather than raised as in the original artwork and vignette C-1251. This was probably done to distinguish the full vignette from C-1251 (the single seated female). C-1251 was for listable steel stock (i.e., could be used on securities of New York Stock Exchange companies).

Second, one can observe that in Fig. 4 the vignette does not have a title but carries the legend "FOR LITHO." A vignette was consigned to "litho" (lithography, a surface form of printing reproduction considerably cheaper than intaglio), when it did not meet the visual quality necessary for fully engraved ("steel") work, which was required for the stocks and bonds of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange. A "litho" vignette would not normally be used on steel-engraved bank notes, but very curiously, this one was (in reduced size, on the 10 mark note). It should

be clarified that the vignette was engraved on a steel die, and the "litho" concept relates to its use on a document, not the form in which the vignette was originally produced. Most American Bank Note litho work was produced from steel engravings. In the case of this vignette, the litho designation was almost certainly caused by the quality of the artwork, and not the quality of the engraving.

The vignette actually used on the ten mark note is a reduction of V-69293. A "reduction" does not imply any mechanical process or photo-engraving. At American Bank Note it meant that the vignette was completely re-engraved in a smaller size, in this case by George Lambert (1854-1946) in 1938, as "Litho" V-78173 (Fig. 5). Once again, probably because of the quality of the artwork, the vignette was "For Litho." Ironically, however, this reduced-size vignette was used on a fully engraved stock certificate for Sanger Bros. Inc. (Fig. 6), carrying the "Western Bank Note & Eng. Co. Chicago/Western Division American Bank Note Company" imprint. There was a category at American Bank Note called "non-listable steel" (a fully engraved certificate, but not for a New York Stock Exchange-listed company) and this stock certificate falls under that

heading.

George Lambert was an unusual choice to do this "reduction" job, but there are

some clues as to why he was chosen. Lambert was a veteran American Bank Note picture engraver who started in the Philadelphia office of ABN in 1880. That office was closed in 1916, and he was thereafter permitted to work at home and occasionally visit the Bronx plant for proving, critiquing, etc. Lambert was more known as an "etcher" than a "cutter," i.e., doing scenery and trains, planes, buildings, etc. through the etching process rather than human figures or portraits cut directly with a graver. Normally, junior engravers were the ones who did "reductions," because it was good practice to do essentially the same line work in a smaller scale. However, Lambert retired in November, 1936, and his pension agreement with ABN provided for a pension of \$121 a month, to be supplemented by engraving work, paid on a job-by-job basis. Because of this supplement, Lambert agreed to engrave only for ABN, one way that American kept talented engravers still capable of fine work from working for competitors. This reduced-size engraving, then, was probably something akin to "makework" when ABN did not have anything more important to give Lambert in 1938. It's still puzzling, however, why American Bank Note would do a reduction of a vignette in litho stock.

Both sizes of the vignette, V-69293, and V-78173, were, according to notes and correspondence in my collection, not to be used on other jobs after the use of the reduced size version on this bank note. The notation on one record card reads "Do not use / Vignette used on Experimental A Bank Note F12593 - 10 face - 10/27/47."

Interestingly, in August of 1954 Schomp directed that the two vignettes be "removed from Litho Stock." (After the instructions on the engraving record cards, this instruction at a later date seems odd.) Arnold Reece, the long time manager of the Engraving Division, states that "This Vignette has been used on the

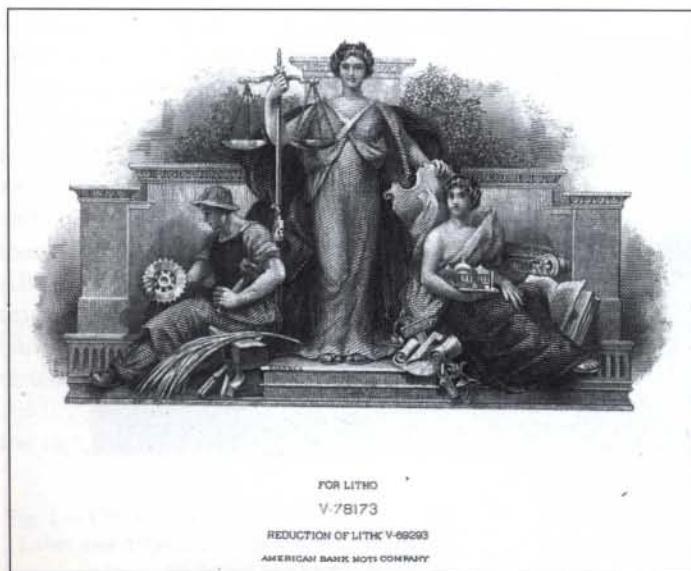


Fig. 5 — Die proof of reduced size engraving of *Justice Supported by Labor and Arts* engraved by George Lambert in 1938, V-78173. This is the engraving used on the 10 mark note.

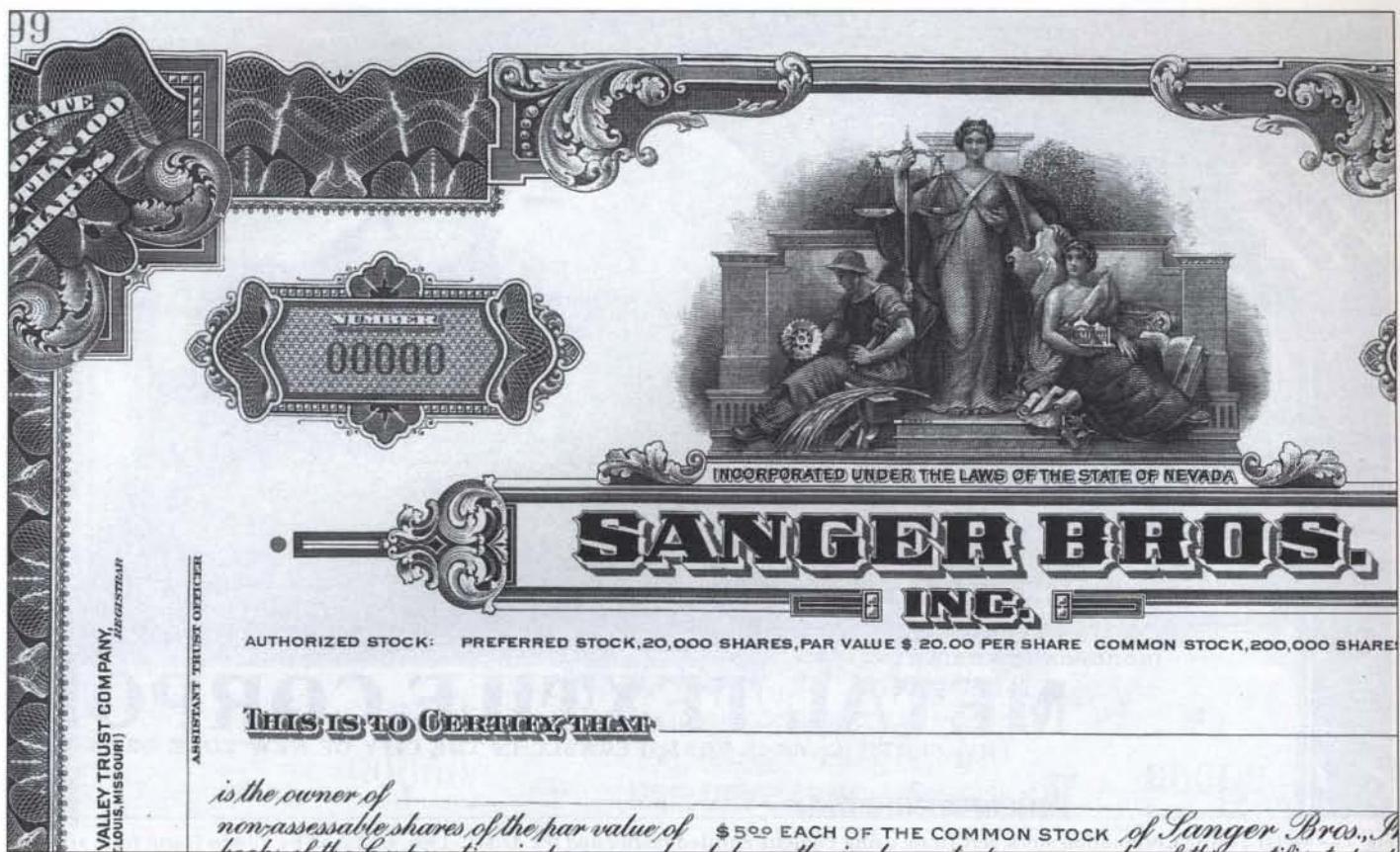


Fig. 6 — Sanger Bros. Inc. stock certificate, produced by Western Bank Note & Engr. Co. Chicago (Western Div. American Bank Note). This certificate is fully engraved, a category known as "non-listable steel."

face of the Bank Deutsche Länder 10 mark note and as long as their notes are current, Mr. Schomp feels that the use of this Vignette should be restricted." By August of 1955 the situation had evidently changed, as Reece advises the Manager of the Manufacturing Division that "I received a phone call from Mr. Schomp this morning advising that this vignette can now be restored to Litho stock for use on some of the more important Litho work." One suspects the notes became "uncurrent" in the latter part of 1955.

Readers may be interested to see another vignette with artwork by Edwards, "Justice and the Arts," C-1306, engraved by Edwin Gunn in 1911, and used on the Metal Textiles Corp. stock certificate (Fig. 7) done by the Franklin Lee Div. of ABN (which did "non-listed" work, i.e., engraved border with litho vignette

and text). The *Justice and the Arts* vignette was "for litho," as was *Justice Supported by Labor & Arts*. The figures are over-decorated and not particularly attractive.

Since George Wharton Edwards died in 1950, one wonders whether he knew that his obscure piece of artwork, *Justice Supported by Labor & Arts*, not originally engraved in its entirety when it was produced, was later engraved in not one, but two sizes, and used on a significant piece of currency for postwar Germany.

#### Twenty Deutsche Mark Note

The vignette on the 20 Deutsche mark note had a more distinguished history than that of the 10 mark vignette. Once again, the vignette on the note is a reduction of a larger engraving.

The original, larger version is called *Industries*, C-609 (Fig. 8), and was engraved in 1896 by Alfred

Jones (1819-1900), the premier picture engraver of the second half of the nineteenth century. The origin of the artwork is not known, unfortunately, and the engraving records note only "German book print." The original, larger size vignette was used on twenty or more stocks and bonds, including, for instance, the New York Steam Company coupon gold bond of 1931 (Fig. 9), as well as on bank notes, such as the Mexican 10 peso Banco Mercantil de Yucatan 1900-1904 note (PS454) and the 10 dollar Merchants Bank of Canada 1900 note (PS1157).

The reduced size version used on the 20 mark note, *Industries* No. 2, V-72990 (Fig. 10), was engraved by Will Jung (1895-1950), a very capable American Bank Note engraver who did both figure work and etching, and was approved on May 16, 1934. Note that the small train on the right has been modernized.

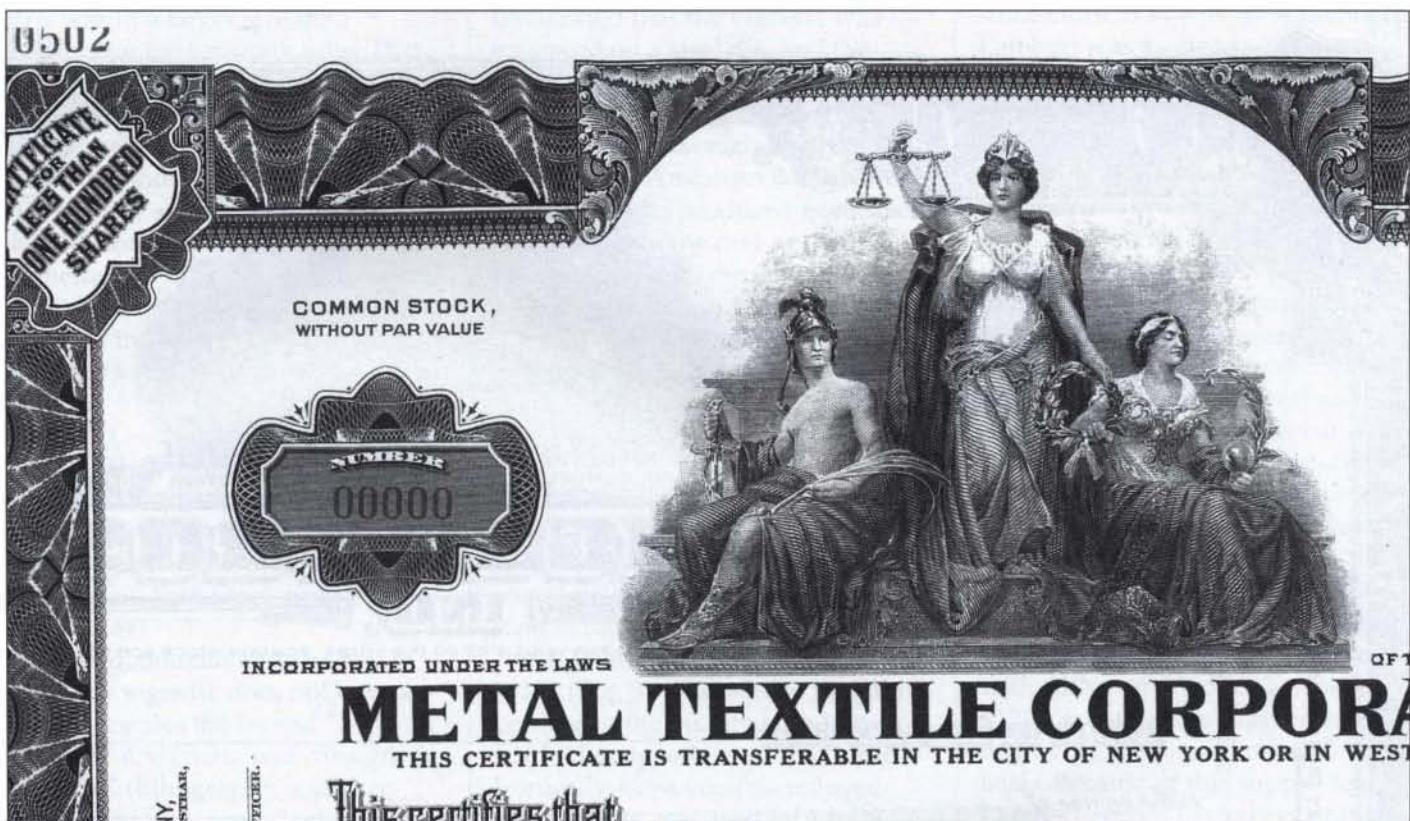


Fig. 7 — Metal Textile Corporation stock certificate using vignette entitled *Justice and the Arts*, C-1306, engraved by Edwin Gunn from artwork by George Wharton Edwards. The certificate was produced by the Franklin Lee Division of American Bank Note.

During the Depression when work in the Picture Engraving Department was slow, a number of vignettes were re-engraved in smaller sizes, mostly by younger engravers. Because of the world-

wide trend to smaller currency at the time (America in 1928, Canada in 1935, for example), it was thought useful to have some of the better vignettes in a smaller size for bank note use.

A proof of the intaglio portion of the 1948 20 mark note is shown in Fig. 11, and an issued example of the 1949 version, Bank Deutscher Länder, appears in Fig. 12. In the engraving records for the reduced-size vignette, the ordering entity is given as

"Treasury Dept.," obviously the U.S. Treasury Department. The records are marked "Do not use - vignette used on Experimental A Bank Note - 20 Face F12594 10/27/47." The record card has the following further information: "Mr. Reece consulted Mr. Schomp in regard to branches using vignette. Mr. Schomp said it would not be necessary to notify branches. We would prevent them from using them." There is no record of any subsequent use of *Industries* No. 2.

#### Fifty Deutsche mark Note

The 50 Deutsche mark note is my favorite in the series. It has a beautiful A.E. Foringer vignette, *Agriculture* No. 3. Alonzo Earl Foringer (1877-1948) was the artist who provided American Bank Note with several hundred stunning allegorical paintings (and a number of additional pencil drawings) between 1915 and 1948. I plan to do a major review of Foringer's



Fig. 8 — Die proof of *Industries* C-609, engraved by Alfred Jones in 1896. This is the original size of the vignette later re-engraved in a smaller size and used on the 20 mark note.

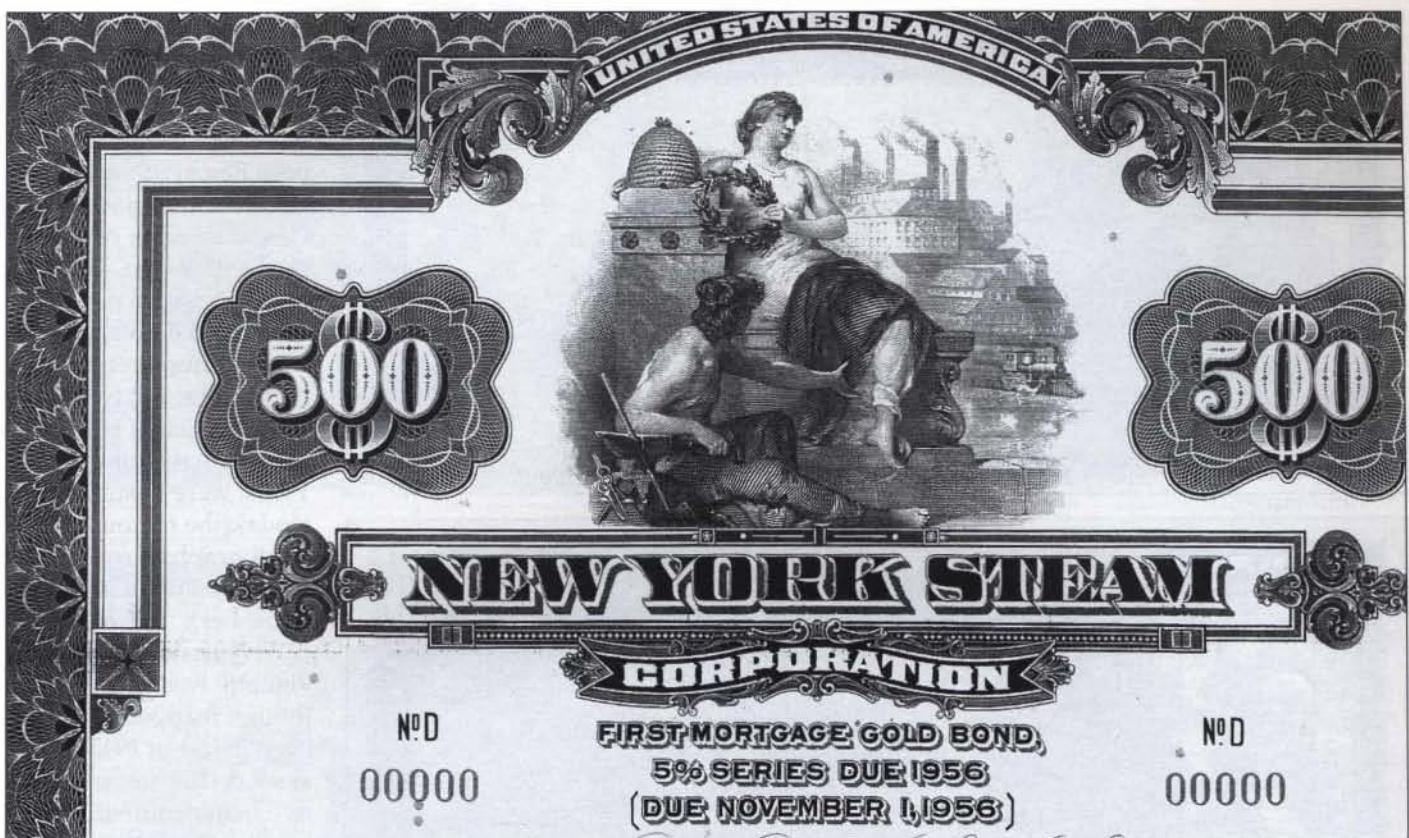


Fig. 9 — New York Steam Corporation \$500 First Mortgage gold coupon bond due 1956, issued 1931, using *Industries*.

artwork, undisputedly the "gold standard" for the bank note industry. Fig. 13 illustrates the artwork *Agriculture* No. 3. The painting is not known to have survived.

Robert Savage (1868–1943) engraved the figure near the end of his life, and Harold Osborn (1893–1968), an outstanding etcher, did the background. This engraving was

one of the last jobs on which Robert Savage worked (he is thought to have been working on a large portrait of Chiang Kai-shek when he died). Savage is widely considered the finest picture engraver of the twentieth century. He passed away on July 23, 1943, and while the vignette was well on its way to being done, it needed what picture engravers call a "finish." Leo Kauffmann (1899–1973), an excellent engraver known for portrait and figure work, and the only picture engraver I can recall who twice went from the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing to American Bank

Note, was asked to finish the vignette. Fig 14 illustrates the completed engraving, V-85047, finished August 10, 1944. A proof of the completed 1948 fifty mark note is shown in Fig. 15, and an issued note in Fig. 16. A beautiful Foringer painting, engraved by the best talent, is a combination that is unbeatable. This note is the gem of the series.

As was the case with the vignettes on the 10 and 20 mark notes, this vignette was restricted (as to other customers' use) for nearly twenty years thereafter, until April 4, 1966. Unfortunately, 1966 was after the era of use of most Foringers, (Robert Lavin's vignettes were the popular ones for securities from the 1960s through the 1990s) and regrettably the author is aware of no subsequent use of *Agriculture* No. 3.

**One Hundred Deutsche Mark Note**  
For the 100 Deutsche mark note

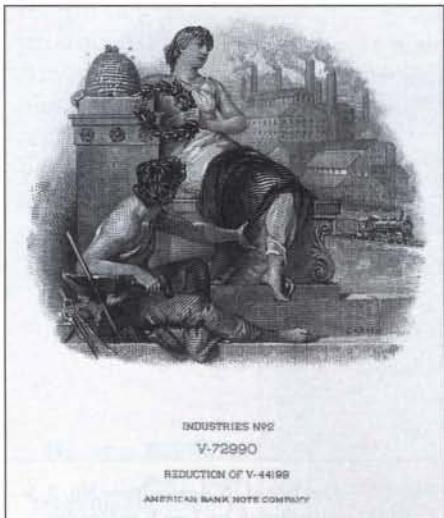


Fig. 10 — Die proof of *Industries* No. 2, V-72990, engraved by Will Jung in 1934. This is a reduction of C-609 *Industries*. A number of vignettes were engraved in smaller size in the 1930s when currency sizes were reduced in the U.S., Canada, and other countries. This is the vignette used on the 20 mark note. Note that the small train on the right has been modernized. From the collection of John W. Jackson.



Fig. 11 — Proof of intaglio portion of 20 mark note, series 1948.



Fig. 12 — Issued 20 mark note of Bank Deutscher Länder, series 1949.

(Fig. 17), American Bank Note reached back to the 1860s–1870s and selected a National Bank Note Company vignette called *La Critique* (Fig. 18). No engraving records

survive, to my knowledge, from National Bank Note (which was merged into American in 1878–9), but G.F.C. Smillie noted in his engraving notebooks that Alfred Jones engraved *La Critique*, and Smillie had both a progressive and finished vignette in the notebooks.

*La Critique* has a long history of use on bank notes and securities; I illustrate here just several. Fig. 19 shows the vignette on the 500 Mil Reis note of Banco de Credito Popular do Brazil, 1890 (intaglio plate only), while Fig. 20 illustrates a McGraw-Hill debenture of 1967 using *La Critique*. This vignette had five or more uses in the nineteenth century on bank notes (Mexico: 5 peso Banco Mexicano PS165; Venezuela: 20 Bolivar Banco de Carobobo PS101; El Salvador: 25



Fig. 13 — Original artwork for Agriculture No. 3 by Alonzo Earl Foringer.

peso Banco Salvadoreño PS205; and Canada: \$100 Canadian Bank of Commerce PS964, in addition to the Brazilian note illustrated above). It was used on numerous stock certificates, but two of the most persistent customers over time, starting in the 1920s, were Eastman Kodak (the famous photography firm) and McGraw-Hill (a large U.S. publisher).

Very curiously, this vignette was chosen even though it appears to have been in use in 1947 on the stock certificates of these two major companies, which use continued during the late 1940s and well thereafter. One of the unanswered questions regarding these four notes is why American Bank Note was so careful about not using the vignettes on the 10, 20, and 50 mark notes on other work after their use on these notes, but then chose a vignette for the 100 mark note that was being used, and

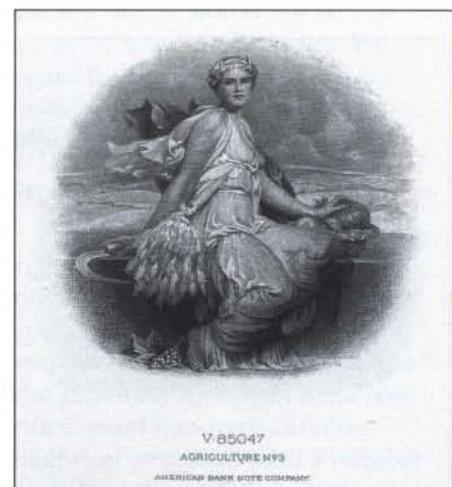


Fig. 14 — Die proof of Agriculture No. 3, V-85047, with finish by Leo Kauffmann.



Fig. 15 — Proof of 50 mark note with Agriculture No. 3.

nineteenth and twentieth century classics (on the 100 and 50 mark notes, respectively). Interesting unanswered questions remain as to why American Bank Note did a reduction of an obscure litho vignette, why it used a litho vignette on a steel (engraved) bank note, and why it chose a heavily used vignette for the 100 mark note, with concurrent use on stock certificates when it was so careful to prevent any of the other vignettes from being used on other jobs. But for me the most



Fig. 16 — Issued 50 mark note with serial numbers and series number.

continued to be used for years after 1948, on the securities of several large companies.

The 1948–1949 German currency reform notes produced by American Bank Note Company remain as an unusual footnote to the immediate post-WWII era. The notes

carried little or no decoration beyond the face vignettes, and those vignettes ranged from inferior artwork (on the 10 mark note) to

fascinating question, to which I do not ever expect to find the answer, is whether George Wharton Edwards knew, before he died in 1950, that



Fig. 17 — Issued 100 mark note. From the collection of John Jackson

his unappreciated artwork *Justice Supported by Labor & Arts* was later engraved in not one, but two sizes, and used on a significant piece of currency for postwar Germany.

**Postscript:** While I was preparing this article I happened to be talking with a friend, Milt Teichman, an outstanding printer (now retired) who worked for American Bank Note at the Hunts Point Plant in the Bronx, New York, in the mid- to late-1940s. When I told him I was doing an article on this occupation currency, he said he remembered when it was being printed (though he was not assigned to a press that was doing these

Fig. 18 — Die proof of vignette *La Critique* by the National Bank Note Company, engraved by Alfred Jones in the 1860s–1870s.

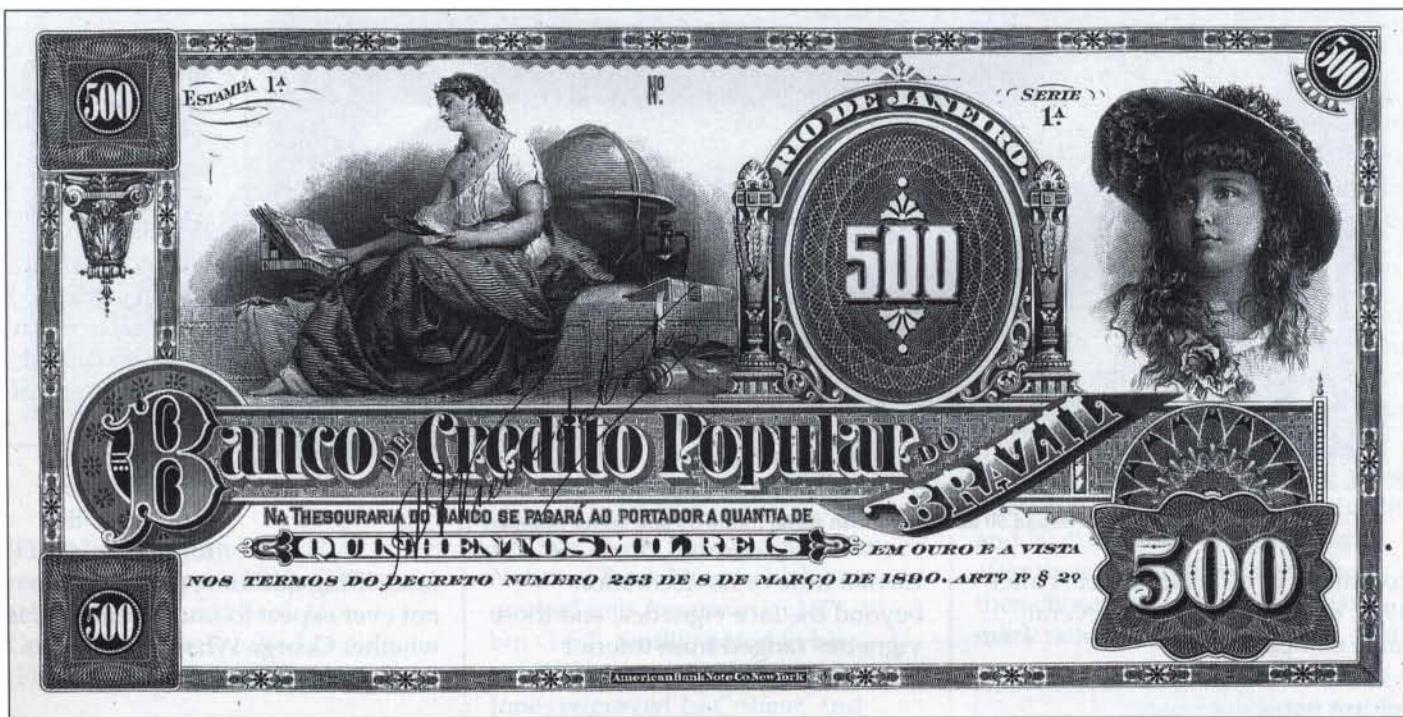


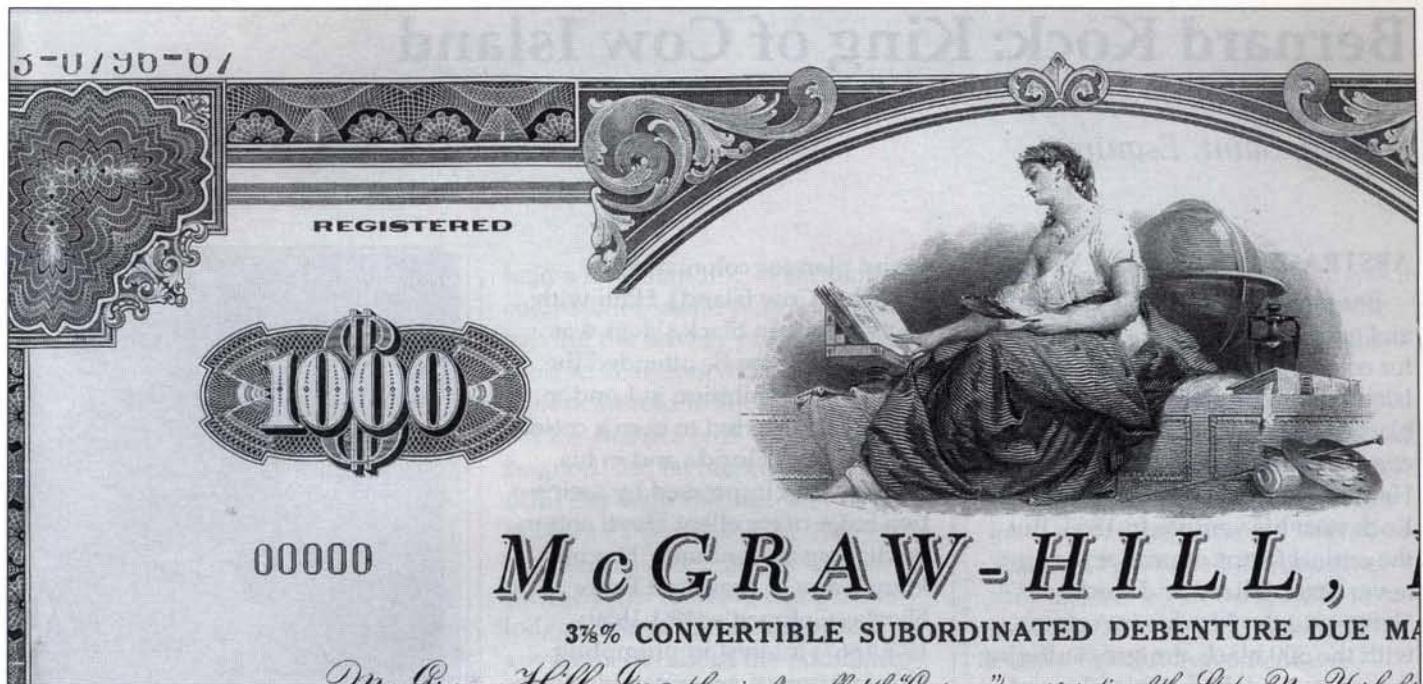
Fig. 19 — Proof of intaglio portion of Banco de Credito Popular do Brazil 500 Mil Reis note, 1890, using *La Critique*.

notes) and he particularly remembered the U.S. Army trucks that transported the currency from Hunts Point, not a usual sight at the ABN plant.

**Acknowledgment and Sources:** My thanks to John W. Jackson for the illustrations of the 100 mark note and the V-72990 vignette. Most information contained herein came from engraving

records and correspondence in the author's possession. Additional references were *The Illustrator in America 1860–2000* by Walt Reed, The Society of Illustrators, 2001; *The Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, General Issues and Specialized Issues* volumes, by Neil Shafer and George Cuhaj, Krause Publications; *World War II Remembered*,

by Fred Schwan and Joe Boling, BNR Press, 1995; *Mantle Fielding's Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors & Engravers*, edited by Glenn Opitz, Apollo, 1986; and *The Engraver's Line*, by Gene Hessler, BNR Press, 1993, and the *Supplement* to it, published in 2002. Illustrations are from the author's collection except as noted above.

Fig. 20 — Debenture of McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1967, using *La Critique*.

*Election results — continued from page 19*

**I.B.N.S. 2004 Election, Ballots Received From The Following Countries:**

Albania	Ethiopia	Lithuania	3	Slovenia	3
Argwnrina	Faroe Is.	Luxembourg		South Africa	2
Aruba	Fiji	1	Malaysia	Spain	2
Australia	Finland	2	Malta	Sri Lanka	
Austria	France	17	Mauritius	Sweden	3
Bangladesh	Germany	14	Mexico	Switzerland	8
Belarus	Ghana	1	Namibia	Syria	1
Belgium	Greece	3	Nepal	Thailand	
Bermuda	Haiti		Netherlands	Tonga	
Bos-Herz	Hong Kong		New Caledonia	Tuniisia	
Brazil	Hungary		New Zealand	Turkey	2
Brunei	Iceland	1	Nigeria	Uganda	1
Bulgaria	India	5	Norway	England	85
Cambodia	Indonesia	1	Pakistan	Gibraltaran	
Canada	Iran		Panama	Isle of Man	
Cayman Is.	Iraq		P.R.C.	N. Ireland	
Chile	Ireland	2	Philippines	Scotland	
Colombia	Israel	6	Poland	Wales	
Croatia	Italy	15	Portugal	Ukraine	1
Cuba	Japan	2	R.O.C.	U.A.E.Y	
Czech Rep.	Jordan		Romania	Uruguay	
Denmark	Kenya		Russia	U.S.A.	357
Dom. Rep.	Kuwait	1	Saudi Arabia	Venezuelaa	
Ecuador	Krygyzstan		Seychelles	Yugoslavia	2
Egypt	Laos		Singapore	Zambia	
Estonia	Lebanon	1	Slovakia	Zimbabwe	

# Bernard Kock: King of Cow Island

by Gary Saint, Esquire®

## ABSTRACT

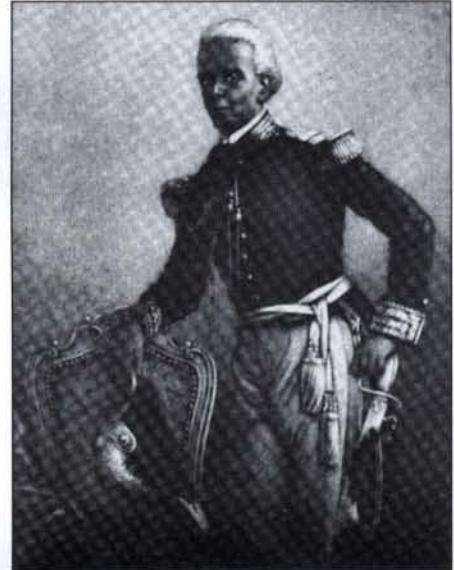
Bernard Kock was an opportunist and entrepreneur with a grand plan for colonizing Ile A'Vache (Cow Island), Haïti with 5000 American black slaves. Two Presidents with complimentary goals, Geffrard of Haïti and Lincoln of the USA, helped Kock start his venture in 1863. But the critical factor of proper funding never materialized and Kock was "left out to dry" by his investors with the 500 black émigrés suffering the most. Kock had noble plans of schools, churches, medical facilities and profit sharing for the slaves. The Haïtian government provided an inducement for the workers to eventually become Haïtian farmers or landholders. Neither ever materialized. Kock's currency, without backing, could only be used at his company stores, chits by current standards. Along with a new partner, Surville Toussaint, Kock secured a similar agreement for Cayemite Island but smallpox on A'Vache took its toll and killed 25 workers. A'Vache folded in December 1863 when Kock's financial partners abandoned their interest. Visiting his island for the last time on 20 December 1863 Kock found the workers demoralized and "many of them had gone actually mad, under the influence of some religious excitement, to which they had surrendered themselves," perhaps a veiled reference to Voodoo. On 22 December 1863 President Lincoln sent a ship to bring the remaining 453 slaves back to the US abandoning any future colonization plans.

## Bernard Kock: King of Cow Island

Bernard Kock was an opportunist and entrepreneur who probably started out with good intentions. His

grand plan for colonizing Ile A'Vache (Cow Island), Haïti with 5000 American black slaves was conceived when he attended the 1862 Great Exhibition in London. Kock was reported to own a cotton plantation in Florida and in his words, "was impressed by seeing two bales of excellent Hayti cotton on display in London."<sup>3</sup> Having knowledge of President Fabre Nicolas Geffrard's (18.1.1859 - 13.3.1867) interest in promoting immigration of American blacks to Haïti.<sup>4</sup> Kock left Southampton, England for Haïti on 17 May 1862 arriving there on 3 June. President Geffrard also had grand plans for improving the country, including the development of a true middle class using black immigrants from America. This was an insightful goal at that time but to this day it has still been unrealized. Kock proceeded from Jacmel to Port-au-Prince on horseback where he was given a warm greeting from President Geffrard. His subsequent meetings with cabinet members were not so cordial. Kock felt great reluctance by the cabinet to rent National Lands to a white man. Their hard fought war of independence from Spain, Britain and France was now part of the national psyche. Kock then began difficult negotiations with cabinet members and on 8 August 1862, "in the 59th year of independence," an agreement was reached for him to lease A' Vache Island for 10 years, with an option to renew for another 10 years.

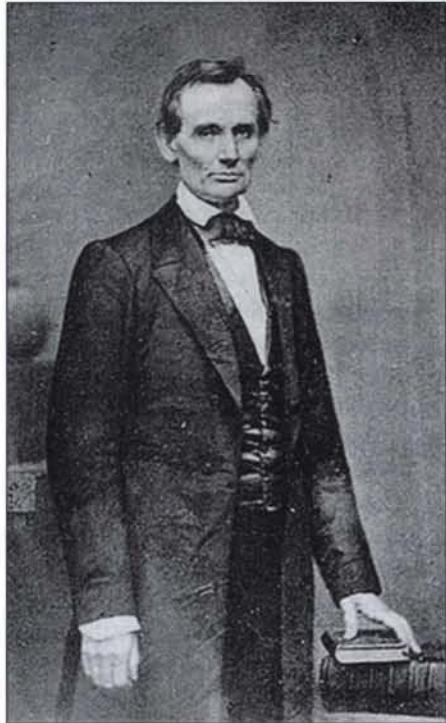
The agreement required Kock to pay the Haitian government rent of 5 gourdes (about \$0.50 US) per carreau (3.5 acres) under cultivation or the equivalent of \$0.15 per acre. In addition, he was also required to



President of Haïti  
Nicolas Geffrard<sup>1</sup>

give the Haitian government 35.25% of the lumber he cut on the island. In return Kock was given exclusive use of the island but was required to start operations within six months. He was to be provided with the "protection and assistance of the République d'Haïti" as well as being given an exemption from "tonnage" for any lumber cut or any "customs house duties" for importing food and other items for use on the colony. Kock was allowed to have 10% white overseers but in keeping with the spirit of the colonization plan, was required to use only farm workers of "African or Indian races." The émigrés would be immediately naturalized as Haïtians upon arrival and at the lease expiration, they were to be given preference to become farmers or landholders. The Haïti constitution allows only people of African or Indian races to own property.<sup>4</sup>

While in Haïti Kock says he formed a relationship with Dr.



President of USA  
Abraham Lincoln<sup>2</sup>

Leopold Müller, the Surgeon-General of the country, who also owned a cotton plantation near Aux Cayes, about eight miles from A'Vache. Dr. Müller's partner, Mr. E. Dutertre examined Ile a'Vache and reported that it was suitable for growing 'sea island' cotton. Dutertre had apparently viewed Kock's Florida plantation and stated that the conditions on A'Vache were as favorable as on Kock's plantation. Kock enlisted Müller and Dutertre to conduct a trial cotton planting on the island, then left for New York on 14 August 1862 arriving on 28 August 1862. A few days later he left for Washington to meet President Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865) who was already considering a scheme to colonize blacks in New Granada, (now Panama) and Liberia.<sup>5</sup>

Lincoln was an abolitionist but

held a long standing belief that colonization could play a role in solving the slavery problem. After Lincoln abandoned the Central American colonization plans, Kock felt his chances with Lincoln would be good. But he ran into great difficulty with the Secretary of State William H. Seward (1861-1869) who opposed colonization. Seward was the recipient of many complaints lodged from Central American governments about the possibility of millions of blacks coming to their area. Kock was very determined and after being stonewalled by the administration, went directly to President Lincoln to ask why his proposal was not being acted upon. Kock said Lincoln told him he had received reports of his questionable character and others felt Kock would "clear out" after receiving the bonus of \$50 for each person of "African extraction" he colonized. Kock refuted the allegations and stated that he would relinquish all payments until he actually had the colony in operation, as verified by the local American agent in Haïti. Kock touted his vision of A'Vache: churches, schools, medical facilities, fair labor laws (only ten hours a day, six days a week with worship on the Sabbath) and profit sharing for the workers. This seemed to satisfy Lincoln and he told Kock he would review his proposal the next day. The agreement was signed by Lincoln and Kock on 31 December 1862. This was Lincoln's last attempt at colonization, as described in the Emancipation Lecture by Edward Steers, Jr., "On January 1, 1863, Lincoln pulled the trigger and signed his Emancipation Proclamation with no mention of colonization." Kock then looked into pos-

sible recruitment of black émigrés in the Washington area, then left for New York to seek funding partners for the venture

Kock had an office at 17 Broadway and found three partners, Paul S. Forbes, L.W. Jerome and Charles H. Tuckerman, whose offices were just around the corner at 50 Wall Street. All professed abolitionists, they agreed to put up \$70,000 to fund the venture in return for 50% ownership. An agreement was drawn up but not immediately signed. Kock proceeded on trust to charter the British ship Ocean Ranger and had it fitted-up to house 500 workers. He also hired a Mr. W. J. Watkins as one of the plantation supervisors who began interviewing, contracting and assembling the émigrés at Fort Monroe, New York where they were to await the arrival of the ocean liner. Kock says he planned the project in great detail and had suppliers of each required item awaiting orders. One of the most critical items was a sawmill which was needed to produce lumber to house the workers and to derive immediate revenue.

Then the first serious obstacle occurred. Mr. Forbes advised that Washington would not execute the Kock agreement because they still had concerns about his character. Kock had no alternative but to sign over the rights to the US and Haïti agreements to his partners. With this change, Secretary Seward drew up a new agreement, inserting a powerful clause requiring the Haïtian government to "guaranty the performance of the contract." The partners knew the possibility of obtaining Haïtian government approval to this clause was remote and they would probably not



N.692, P.UNL 2 Gourdes Haïtiennes/  
2 Haïtian Dollars Port St. Minna 1.1.1863  
Remainder — Signed by Bernard Kock  
Ponterio & Associates, Inc. Sale#112  
4/27/01 Lot 1382 \$2700 Hammer Price



N.694, P.UNL 5 Gourdes Haïtiennes/  
5 Haïtian Dollars Port St. Minna 1.1.1863  
Remainder Signed by Bernard Kock  
Ponterio & Associates, Inc. Sale#112  
4/27/01 Lot 1383 \$2700 Hammer Price

receive the \$50 bonus. Kock insisted on proceeding with the venture and the agreement was executed with the US government on 3 April 1863. Kock, feeling pressure from his partners, volunteered to reduce his stake to 25% and a new partnership agreement was drawn up.

He made a critical mistake by trusting his partners to execute this agreement. Kock had already passed the 6 month period for starting the venture called for in the Haïti agreement and on 13 April 1863 embarked on the Ocean Ranger with some 500 workers for Haïti. The precise number of workers was to be later questioned and reported differently on several occasions. The partners said they would send a second ship shortly with the sawmill and other critically needed supplies.

During the voyage some of the workers had contracted smallpox. Upon arrival Kock set up a small temporary hospital at the west end of A'Vache where he enlisted Dr. Müller to treat the patients. While his partners had verbally agreed to the level of overall funding required, they initially invested the minimal amount to get started, hoping to recover that investment immediately with a payment of the bonus from the US government. When that fell through they under funded the venture and didn't send enough food, medicines or lumber

to properly start the operations. Then Kock received another blow — a letter from Tuckerman dated 20 April 1863 stating that no additional supplies would be sent until the Haïtian government confirmed that the 500 initial workers were properly in place. In this letter Tuckerman spelled out in great detail how he expected Kock to treat the workers, that they should be properly housed and clothed while still expressing confidence in Kock. Kock was perplexed since he had little possibility in complying without the necessary resources or credit from the partners. He was able to get the requested certificate but the partners continued to stall.

The contract Kock had made with the workers was for 4 years at a rate of \$0.16 per day including board. In addition they were to be paid 10% of the yearly profits according to the amount of hours they worked. Kock's plan was to pay the workers with his currency, seen above, which could only be used in his stores on the island. The initial printing of currency was dated 1.1.1863 and the "stones (dies) from which it was struck (printed) were kept in New York by Jerome Tuckerman and Paul S. Forbes." Additional issues of currency could only have been done with the approval of the partners. It is believed that only one production of currency was printed since almost from the beginning, the venture was

very shaky with the partners questioning every expenditure. A 1 gourde Haïtienne/1 Haïtian dollar is also reported to have been printed at the same time.

It was later learned through Mr. W. S. Skinner, Kock's plantation superintendent who stayed behind to shepherd the second shipment, that the partners had little concern for Kock or the colonists' well being. In an affidavit he made on 26.12.1863 Skinner said Forbes told him "how can I send out another ship without knowing if the Ocean Ranger with all on board might be lost?" Skinner protested saying that Kock left with only 6 weeks of food to which Forbes replied "Kock is smart enough to take care of himself; there is plenty of fish, wild animals, and wild fruit on the island, and if they do not know how to help themselves under such circumstances, they deserve it." The partners did agree to send some additional provisions but would only consider the sawmill if W. S. Skinner reported favorably on the viability of the project. Skinner then proceeded to A'Vache and submitted a good report but the partners continued to hesitate to invest additional funds.

In early June 1863 a Mr. A. A. Ripka arrived on the island announcing that he was a new partner in the venture and displayed to Kock his full power of attorney to

run the island operations. He further stated that Kock would not be getting a signed contract for his share of the venture and the critical sawmill would not be sent until the partners could ascertain the venture's viability. Some additional food and clothing arrived but the lack of housing and supplies caused an armed rebellion of the workers. Kock had to enlist 15 Haïtian soldiers from Aux-Cayes to quell the rebellion and had a dozen of the "ringleaders" arrested and sent to the mainland. From this point forward he employed extreme measures to control the restless workers. Kock agreed that they had many valid grievances but they seemed most concerned about success of the venture. Starting in July of 1863 Kock admitted that he stopped giving the workers rations "in order to avoid their shirking work with full stomachs." but agreed to pay them the equivalent of the meals missed. He states exceptions to this policy were made for any worker who was sick.

In August of 1863 Kock received a request from New York to obtain a certificate from the Haïtian authorities attesting that the workers were naturalized and the colony was functioning properly. Kock drafted a certificate which the government promptly signed. This was to be sent to the US government in order to try again to obtain the \$50 bonus per head. Then the deal began to quickly unravel. Kock learned that his partners, through their agent Mr. A. A. Ripka had approached the Haïtian government and offered them a 1/6 interest in the venture instead of rent. Kock was incensed and went to President Geffrard to try to stop the transfer of his rights. But the President told him the power of

attorney was proper and he had no legal rights, however, he also said he would not accept this new deal. Dejected, Kock was determined to press on with the plan. On 24 October 1863 Kock received a letter from Brown, Ross and Co. of Port-au-Prince on behalf of the partners relieving him of his duties. Kock was advised that he should go to the mainland until his status could be determined and during that period he would be paid \$300 per month.

Kock states that this money was never paid to him. His final status was read to him on 31 October 1863 by Mr. A. A. Ripka saying that the decision was that his position was at an end. Kock then wrote a letter to the partners reiterating their deal and his continued belief in the viability of the venture. He mentioned that he had found a high grade of valuable rosewood on the island, which he was promoting as "West Indian Rosewood" that being the equal of Brazilian rosewood. In addition he said he had obtained approval from the Haïtian authorities for a similar lease on Grand Cayemite Island and was holding it with a friend, later announced as that of Surville Toussaint, a Senator and planter, who was a signatory of Kock's contract with Haïti. Kock ended his letter by stating that if he was not re-instated within 8 days, he would sue and he threatened to expose them by publishing all the facts surrounding this debacle, something he ultimately did in 1864. Mr. A. A. Ripka then tried to sell the partners interest to Brown, Ross & Co. but the Haïtian government would not sanction the transfer. Upon learning this the partners abandoned the venture.

Kock then tried to make a new

contract with the government but they refused. On 20 December 1863 Kock visited the island for the last time. When he arrived at the island he found the workers demoralized and "many of them had gone actually mad, under the influence of some religious excitement, to which they had surrendered themselves," perhaps a veiled reference to Voodoo. Kock also found an agent of the US government on the island who he was told by the workers "had endeavored to persuade them all to return to the United States, and enlist in the army under him as their colonel."

On 22 December 1863 President Lincoln sent a ship to Haïti and brought the remaining 453 workers back to the US. No colonization plans have been found after this venture.

*We gratefully acknowledge Richard H. Ponterio of Ponterio & Associates, Inc. for permission to use the above banknote photos.*

#### REFERENCES

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2. Photo, Matthew Brady
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4. *Guide to Hayti*, James Redpath, Originally published in 1861 by Haytian Bureau of Migration, Reprint 1970, Negro University Press, page 18
5. *The Haitian People*, James G. Leyburn  
© 1941 Yale University Press

*Rachel Notes*

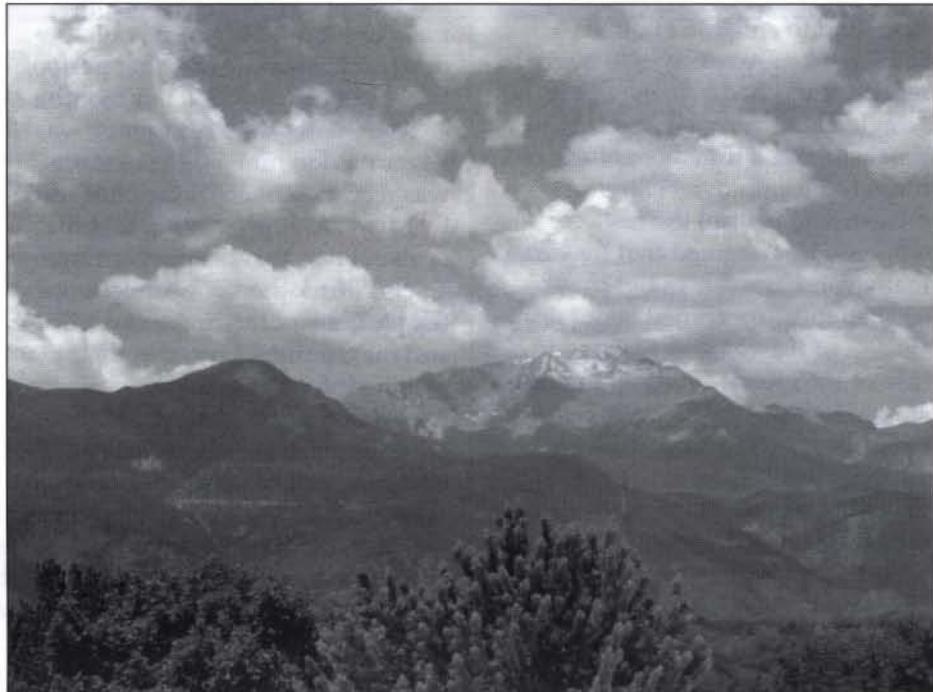
# Far Better than the Colorado Springs Sewer Tour

by Rachel Feller

The last time I was in Colorado Springs I was three years old. Apparently I visited ANA headquarters. Honestly, all I remember is that someone gave me some very tiny crayons and that we stayed in a yellow house. I also have some vague recollection of a Native American village, though mainly the fun of climbing around it rather than any particular educational impression. This year, however, on my second trip to Colorado Springs, the emphasis and joy came from learning. I attended my first ANA Seminar, and I would be remiss if I didn't recommend the seminar to any collector I happen to come across.

My father and I flew in with somewhat of a lucky mishap. We were flying from Cedar Rapids to Denver and then Denver to Colorado Springs. As it happened, Denver was fogged in, so we were diverted to... Colorado Springs! Certainly this marks the first time I've heard of anyone arriving at their destination over two hours early. A good omen indeed.

The seminar offers around twenty



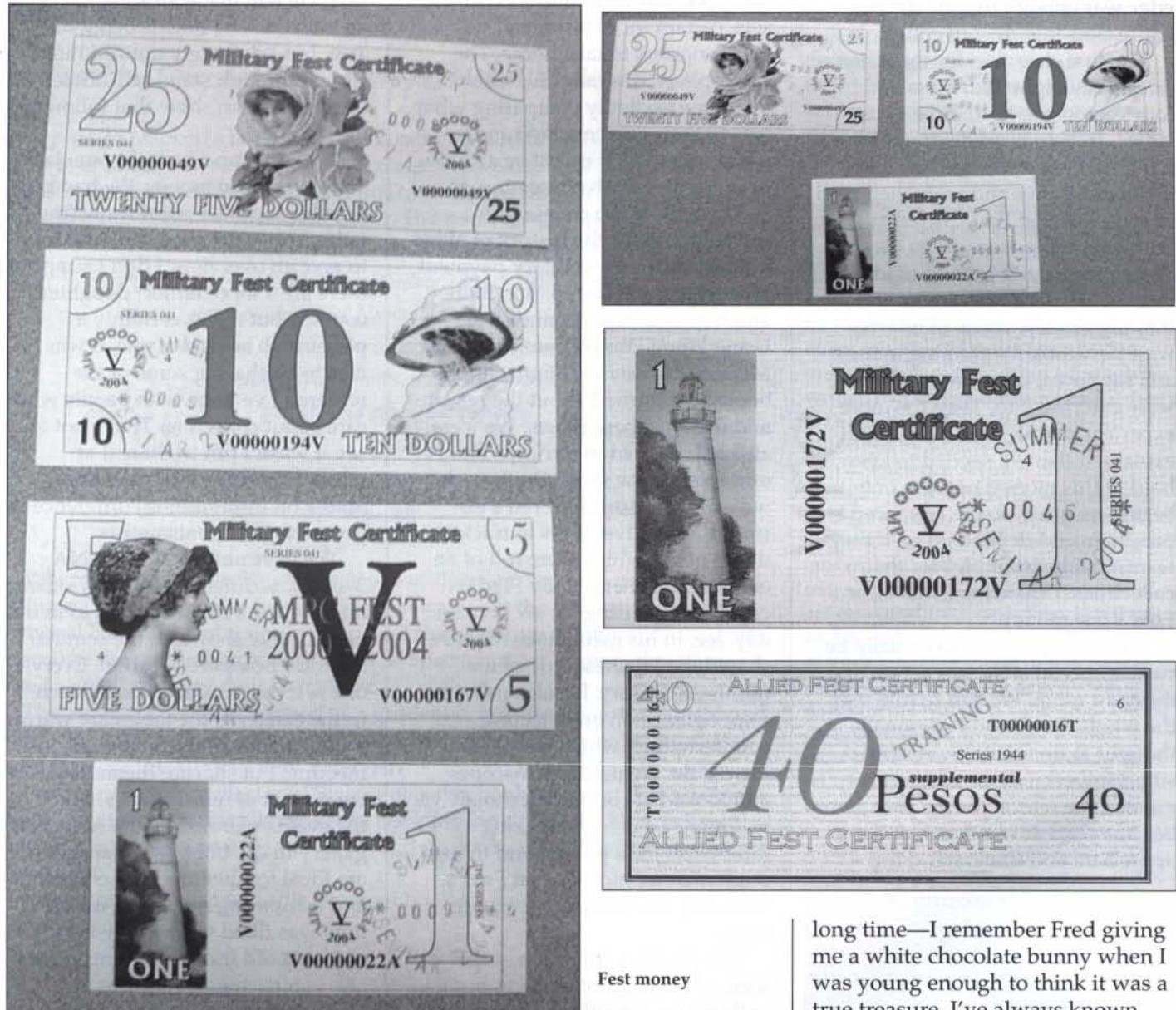
Pikes Peak as seen from the cafeteria at the ANA Seminar

courses for each of two sessions. These meet for six hours a day, with a break for lunch. Six hours of class a day sounded a bit much to me, especially since I just graduated from college, where I had around six

hours of class a week... and certainly none before 11:00 a.m.! Added to these six hours was the prospect of teaching a three hour "mini-seminar" in the evening. There were nine mini-seminars in Session I and



The Military Numismatics class, 2004



Fest money

eight in Session II. The opportunity to teach one was an honor and a pleasure, mainly because I was sharing the teaching with my favorite collector in the world: my father.

The class I chose to take was

Military Numismatics, taught by Fred Schwan and Joe Boling. The class was split into an advanced section and a beginning section, although there was plenty of interaction between the two.

I have known Fred and Joe for a

long time—I remember Fred giving me a white chocolate bunny when I was young enough to think it was a true treasure. I've always known that both were intelligent and had produced all sorts of research and the famous *World War II Remembered*, the tome that had cost me innumerable hours of phone time as a teenager because my father spent so long talking about it to Fred. I also used "The Black Book" for my

honor's project, and respected that these were esteemed individuals in paper money collecting, as well as irreplaceable "characters." This was my first time with either as a teacher, however, a very different arena. I was impressed with both, and proud to be associated with them. Their enthusiasm and knowledge was enough to convert the entire class into devout collectors.

The first class was for three hours on Sunday night. Our class had fourteen people in it, three of us ladies. To help us understand how military money worked, we were given pay books and were then paid in special Allied Fest Currency. First, the new people were given the chance to practice getting paid. For this, we were given goldenrod training money. Those of us who were new took the training money and sat down, unaware of what we were entering into. Then the more experienced folk leaned over and explained that we needed to keep hold of this money, because only beginners got it, so the advanced people would depend on us if they wanted some examples for their collections. Collections, that is, of Fred's fest money.

When it came time to actually be paid, a special table was set up in a different room. We had to role play the whole thing, and I personally thought at first that it was a little silly. However, as the course progressed the reason for the play game became clear. It was much easier to appreciate and understand the



Nik Sharplin shredding AFC pesos as part of the class.

history we were learning having experienced the same things in replica. We dealt with a canteen, bonds, chits, inflation, counterfeiting, and even experienced a conversion day. Quickly the use of our own military certificates became realistic. Combining this with the presence of 15 collectors meant that everyone started wanting complete sets, certain serial numbers, and short snorters to take home. The atmosphere was magical, with everyone excitedly comparing what was in their pay envelope and anticipating what might be awaiting us in Fred's creative planning.

The bulk of the course was learning, briefly, the history of allied military currency, military payment certificates, axis occupation money, and how countries finance war. Using *World War II Remembered* and *Military Payment Certificates* as text books, we learned about the reasons and uses for these issues. We were also able to hold in our own hands examples of the scrip. On the side, we were told some of Fred's extraordinary adventures in tracking down notes, which were full of an enthusiastic energy only Fred is capable of exerting for six hours a day. Joe, in his meticulous manner, shared the Japanese side of the numismatic story. He also provided a special session on detecting counterfeiting, which was, I think, incredible. We used microscopes and looked at counterfeit money vs. real money. Such an amazing difference! Joe's patient and thorough manner nicely offset Fred's bouncing and shouting teaching style.

The people in my class at first seemed to be a motley crew, but the enthusiasm for military numismatics spread quickly. Pat Bethe, for instance, had been hoping to take a variety of other classes before ending out in military numismatics. Her first choices were all either full or canceled, and so her arrival in the class became something of a joke. Fred liked to invent other courses

she would have preferred over the class, such as the Colorado Springs Sewer Tour. By the end of the session, however, Pat was starting her own collection: items with the same vignette of Chief Ouray as the \$20 from series 692. Even Nik Sharplin, our Australian classmate, drifted toward the paper money side. He had made all sorts of claims about coins and tokens being his area, but I definitely noticed him leafing through some MPC notes during the coin show that followed the seminar.

My father and I taught our class on WWII camp money. We had put together a power point show (my father's favorite program) and tried to give an overview. I don't suppose there are a lot of father/daughter courses, but it was certainly a pleasure to be part of one. It was nice to be sharing some of the research I've done with people who care about collecting. That's not to say it wasn't fun to share it at school, but there was a pleasant (and a bit intimidating) difference in presenting to numismatists.

The environment at the ANA Seminar is different from any other numismatic event I've been to in the past. Unlike shows, at the seminar the focal point is education. Everyone is trying to learn and to teach. In the cafeteria, the tables are warm with conversation from people just meeting, but sharing the mutual enjoyment of numismatics. All of the events planned by the ANA—a gallery night, book sale, banquet—are ideal for meeting new collectors and comparing interests. Any free time was filled with enthusiastic new and old friends sharing stories and comparing adventures in tracking down that special piece.

I regret that this was only my first ANA seminar. I hope that it will continue to grow and that collectors will take advantage of this opportunity to learn more about the hobby, to share knowledge, and to experience the warm environment of a week-long numismatic retreat.

## Book Review

### Die Banknoten der Schweiz (The Banknotes of Switzerland)

by Juerg Richter and Ruedi Kunzmann, 608 pages, hard cover, color illustrations, German language, printed by: H. Gietl Verlag & Publikationsservice GmbH, D-Regenstauf, Germany. ISBN 3-924861-82-X

reviewed by Christof Zellweger, I.B.N.S. LM-86

Never has so far been a book published on Swiss banknotes containing all bank notes ever known to be issued in Switzerland since the 1820's. It has taken the authors several years to accomplish this task. The result is without doubt the best reference book for Swiss notes ever. The notes are grouped as follows:

*notes issued before the concordate of 1881*

*notes of the concordate 1881 – 1910*

*notes of the Swiss National Bank 1907 to date*

*notes of the federal treasury and state loan bank*

*reserve bank notes, trials and proofs*

*private and emergency issues,*

*fakes*

*errors*

*propaganda notes*

*Liechtenstein*

Where available, there is a color photo of the note. For each note, there is a listing by date, rarity and value in Swiss Francs. For the notes of the Swiss National Bank, the serial prefix range and the signature combination is given as well as the number of printed notes. If Specimens are known, these are listed as well, even by their variations.

The values shown can be used as a guideline, but should not be considered as final. If notes are available easily, valuations are given for notes in uncirculated (I), very fine (II) and very good (III).

For every serious collector of Swiss notes this book is a must. For all other collectors, it is a worthwhile reference book for the collectors' library. Even though it is in German only, the tables and illustrations will help to understand a lot.

I can highly recommend this excellent book to anyone. The book can be ordered from:

H. Gietl Verlag  
P.O. Box 166  
D - 93122 Regenstauf  
Germany  
e-mail: [info@giatl-verlag.de](mailto:info@giatl-verlag.de)

The cost of the book is: 98 euros. Postage by surface mail (book rate) to Europe and overseas: approx. 15 euros, by airmail (book rate) to Europe: 17.50 Euros, overseas 39.00 euros. Postage included for shipping within Germany for non-commercial buyers.

Payment can be made by Mastercard or VISA.

## Book Announcement

### 22nd edition of *Standard Catalog of United States Paper Money*

Banking practices prior to the mid 19th century were larcenous at best. With states denied power to issue money and the federal government unsure of how to, private issues cropped up with varying resources to guarantee value. With no regulation, banking was something to be avoided. By the late 19th century, the federal government was issuing paper money guaranteed redeemable with silver and gold. Since then, U.S. paper money has become a popular collector's item. To help identify and price these notes, the *Standard Catalog of United States Paper Money* offers coverage of issues from 1812 to present. This updated 22nd edition is written by Chester L. Krause and Robert F. Lemke, edited by Joel T. Edler and published by Krause Publications.

The reference begins with the first Treasury notes, which financed the War of 1812, covers several paper coinage substitutes of the Civil War era and lists tens of thousands of National Bank Note issues. More than 5,500 currency items are cataloged with more than 14,000 up-to-date values. Listings offer prices in up to three grades of preservation. Notes are arranged by logical denomination — date of issue with face value from lowest to highest and from earliest to most recent. Major sections are introduced with valuable historical and economic background.

*Standard Catalog of United States Paper Money*, 22nd Edition can be purchased from hobby and major bookstores (ISBN 0-87349-712-0) or directly from the Publisher, Krause Publications, Book Department PR04, PO Box 5009, Iola, WI 54945-5009, for \$29.99 plus \$4 shipping of the first book and \$2.25 for each additional book. Residents of the following states please add appropriate sales tax: Calif., Iowa, Ill., Kan., N.J., Pa., S.D., Tenn. and Wis. Non-U.S. addresses pay \$20.95 shipping for the first book and \$5.95 for each additional book. Contact Krause Publications at 800-258-0929, or visit online at [www.krausebooks.com](http://www.krausebooks.com).

**Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board, 28 February 2004**  
**Chicago**

President Robert Brooks convened the meeting at 0737. Present were directors Brian Giese, Anthony Pedraza, Tony Pisciotta, Joel Shafer, Marcus Turner, and Dr. Ludek Vostal, general secretary Milan Alusic, treasurer Joseph Boling, assistant awards committee chair George Conrad, and member Neil Shafer.

First item was approval of the London board meeting minutes (meeting of 5 October 2003). Brooks stated that the minutes as received from London were not accurate, and that they were in need of amendment. In the matter of Feller's request for a grant from the Ted Uhl fund, the minutes show that it was not seconded, but in fact it was and the vote was tied (five yea, five nay). The president cast a nay vote, and the motion was defeated. Moved/seconded (Boling/Pisciotta) to approve the London minutes as amended above. Passed.

Membership directory. The directory was mailed in December. It has been suggested that a directory overseer be appointed. The general secretary has that responsibility, and has resolved his problems regarding its production, and thus a separate oversight person is not needed. Director Donald Cleveland has proposed (by email) publishing the directory biannually, with the members using the Newsletter for membership information updates between directories.

Pisciotta inquired about late delivery of directories in Europe. Brooks said it is a postal problem the resolution of which is beyond our control. Brooks announced that biannual publication is the intent henceforth.

Nomination committee. Thanks to the committee (Pisciotta, Dr. Paul Walters, and Joel Shafer) for their hard work, and the fact that the ballot is so full. It is unfortunate that there was only one nomination received from the general membership — the others came from the committee and from other board members. Pisciotta mentioned that the members seem to think that they are not the level where nominations should originate. Perhaps at future general membership meetings those attending should be made to feel that they are part of the team, not guests of some other team. Brooks observed that attendance at general meetings is pretty light. Pisciotta suggested that general membership meetings be held following bourse hours at Memphis (before dinner). Brooks said it would be considered "down the road."

Web site — we lost the URL <ibns.org>, which had been owned by a member in Malaysia who declined to allow us to use it further. Webmaster Peter Rader observes that <ibns.org> is coming up for renewal soon, and we should see if it gets renewed. Meantime, we can take <theibns.org> for a couple of years. Costs are modest. Brooks recommends taking it for two years and waiting to see if we can obtain the former name when its current registration expires. Moved and seconded (Pisciotta/Shafer) to do this. Costs are under \$100/year for registration and the fee for having each person who logs on transferred to our Italian host (<ibns.it>). Passed.

I.B.N.S. bylaws. At a previous board meeting, Joseph Boling and Clyde Reedy were appointed to check the I.B.N.S. bylaws for needed revisions. Reedy has submitted an interim report — it will be addressed further at Memphis.

I.B.N.S. chapters. The chair of the Czech chapter inquired about the lack of support for the chapter. He mentioned the funds paid to London and Melbourne to host the society's 40th anniversary celebrations in 2001, and lack of response to his request for a grant (per the bylaws) for his chapter. Dr. Vostal checked into the status of the chapter and found that the membership is quite a bit lower than had been reported, but that they could qualify for a grant of only \$56. He recommended that we not do so. He also observed that the chapter chairman is using I.B.N.S. name in conjunction with his business, which is not appropriate.

European librarian. Ermelindo Julianini resigned, but the board never accepted his resignation, so he is still listed in the Journal. He was requested to reconsider. His response is that he is willing to serve until a replacement is found. Some have suggested combining the two libraries at the American Numismatic Assn. (who hosts the I.B.N.S.'s principal library). Others would rather that the European branch of the library remain east of the Atlantic. Brooks will inquire of Roy and Margaret Spick whether they would agree to serve as librarians. Carew is checking with others. Marcus Turner inquired whether there was any agency like ANA in Europe. The consensus was that nobody knows of one.

Officer reports. The general secretary (Milan Alusic) reports that membership is stable, but not increasing. Brooks observed that there had been a move to ask member dealers to promote the association. He has not seen much response. Pisciotta suggested that the I.B.N.S. host receptions with light food and drink to attract people, at all the major paper money shows. Turner observed that I.B.N.S. has a table at some shows, but it is not well-manned and that there is not much material being displayed to attract attention. Pisciotta inquired whether one of the officers is designated chair for membership programs. [Per the bylaws, the second VP has that responsibility.] George Conrad observed that chapters could be sources of new members. Brooks observed that most areas of the US that have had chapters have not been able to sustain them. Pisciotta inquired what is the advantage to going to a chapter meeting that is not available as an I.B.N.S. benefit by mail. Boling and

Brooks outlined some chapter functions that attract attendance. Turner said that some promotion must be developed.

Treasurer's report (Joseph Boling) — there has been a slow attrition of the general fund surplus until it is time for a dues increase (which will be taken up under new business). The annual financial report was distributed in late February by email to all those who receive email. It will be mailed with these minutes to those who do not.

Auctioneer (Robert Brooks) — late payments continue to be a problem. Pisciotta inquired whether we have a hammer to use, such as disciplinary action. Prohibition for future participation does not solve the problem — the next auction someone else is late. In some cases consignors have been paid before payments are received, and then a renege occurs. The I.B.N.S. ends up holding the lots. Pisciotta inquired whether we they try to sell to the underbidders. Brooks responded that it is too much hassle. Many members, whose primary language is not English, misunderstand the rules and don't respond to them as we would expect.

Education committee — Marcus Turner announced that there will be an I.B.N.S. program meeting today (Kevin Neidy speaker), another at the ANA convention in Portland, and that Jos Eijsermans has offered space at the Maastricht convention, but we are having trouble getting speakers for there (Turner wants to provide programs in both English and German). Boling suggested Erwin Beyer. Turner is also trying to set up programs for Milwaukee (the Central States convention) and FUN in January 2005 (Orlando).

Awards committee — Milt Blackburn reports he is trying to get additional medals in the designs that were used in 2001; he needs some help in getting quotes from manufacturing jewelers. Brooks will follow up.

New business. Election — bios for nominees are slow in arriving. As soon as they all arrive, the ballots will be prepared and mailed.

Executive board meetings and minutes thereof. The bylaws require three board meetings annually, with locations not specified. Some have suggested going back to the previous bylaw that specified locations. Others have suggested that meetings be scheduled in some places that have not been used previously, such as Australia or Singapore. We seem to have only one qualified minutes-taker. When he is not present, there are often problems with the minutes as presented. Should we hire professionals? It could be equally difficult for a complete stranger to take minutes successfully.

Neil Shafer asked for time to address an issue announced in the latest issue of the *Banknote Reporter* — that he has retired as general editor of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* and would like an I.B.N.S. committee to take over the cataloging and editing responsibilities. Boling ventured that it's a lost cause to expect a volunteer committee edit the books. Shafer said he's more concerned about pricing data. Pisciotta suggested a committee that takes feedback from the membership and feeds it to Krause Publications (KP). Perhaps the I.B.N.S. could get some remuneration from KP for its input. Brooks proposed appointing Neil to coordinate with KP and see what kind of structure would be feasible and whether I.B.N.S. could actually provide such assistance.

Exchange rate for sterling. Moved and seconded (Boling/Pedraza) to set the I.B.N.S. internal exchange rate at \$1.80 per pound, with concomitant changes in dues and advertising charges for those paying in sterling. Passed.

Boling requested a renewal of his authority to deposit I.B.N.S. funds in any FDIC-insured bank of his choosing (Washington State, where our principal funds are held, requires such action from non-profit organization boards, and Boling's present authority is over ten years old). So moved and seconded (Pisciotta/Turner). Passed.

Dues. Boling reported that the slow attrition of general fund reserves (see the previously-mentioned annual report) requires an imminent increase in dues. Brooks observed that we must raise dues or decrease services. Boling proposed \$27.50 for regular membership (\$35 family, \$13.50 junior), with appropriate equivalents in sterling using the \$1.80 exchange rate already adopted. This would put us in a slightly profitable situation, allowing the general fund to rebuild slightly before rising costs again impact our financial situation. Tables showing rates of \$25 and \$30 were also shown. In the discussion, Brooks and Alusic leaned toward \$30. Moved and seconded (Pisciotta/Pedraza) to increase to dues to \$30 effective 1 July, with the membership notified that they can renew for up to three years at present rates until that date (or purchase a life membership at \$400). Passed. Brooks announced that the Racine committee that mails journals would insert an announcement of this action in the next mailing (there is a *Journal* / newsletter mailing scheduled shortly).

Returning to a previous topic of discussion, Pisciotta suggested recruiting a locally-resident club secretary to take minutes when the usual minutes-taker is absent. Brooks observed that, given the difficulty he has had in obtaining assistance from local committees for simply getting a meeting place, he is not optimistic about recruiting such assistance.

Request for a grant from the Ted Uhl Memorial fund. Marcus Turner, education chair, has a grant request from Steve and Rachel Feller for assistance in researching a book that they are writing about Holocaust numismatics. When their initial

request was received, there were no established procedures for administering the fund. Some board members at the London board meeting questioned whether we should be assisting research that will be published for profit, or for costs that have already been incurred. It was also observed that some of the proposed book had already been published in the Journal. The consensus of others is that there is no profit in paper money books — it is unlikely that such a book would earn such a large income for the authors that research assistance would not be appropriate. We do, however, want recipients to be qualified writers or be willing to work with an I.B.N.S.-designated mentor to prepare their research for publication. The London board also did not want to pay researchers for their own time. [Tony Pedraza departed to catch a plane.] The education committee (Turner, Wendell Wolka, and Mikhail Istomin) developed a set of guidelines (attached), which includes a cap of \$1000 on any individual grant. The Fellers have changed their request to bring it down to that level. Moved and seconded (Pisciotta / Shafer) to approve the grant of \$1000 to the Fellers. Passed. Vostal asked that in future the grants be used to pay for prospective expenses, not reimburse incurred expenses. Turner replied that that is our intent, and that the present case is being treated as an exception. Boling observed that the amount going into the fund has not changed since its inception, and should be considered for revision. No action was taken.

Lapel pins. Brooks received an unsolicited proposal to provide lapel pins or other organizational jewelry for I.B.N.S.. He observed that we don't really need any. Boling reminded the others present that I.B.N.S. had a contest for a design for jewelry, a publication logos, letterheads, and such in 1996, which was won by Walt Jellum. The designs were taken back to Dallas by Bill Benson to be rendered into camera-ready copy, but Bill died before completing the work and the designs were not found by the persons settling his estate (Boling inquired immediately when news of Benson's death was announced). Perhaps Jellum still has some drawings. In any event, Boling supports the acquisition of a lapel pin, but nobody else present joined him. No motion was presented.

Bylaws revision. Clyde Reedy presented (via email to the board, 8 January 2004) a proposed bylaws amendment to codify the board action in London (2003) regarding the service requirement paragraph for the offices of VP and president. The amended paragraph (III-2a) will read as follows:

"No person shall be eligible for election to the positions of president, first vice-president or second vice-president unless he has been a member in good standing (either life or regular) for an unbroken period of four years as of 1 January of the election year and continuous through to the date of the Annual General Membership Meeting where the results of the election are reported, and has or will have completed by that date at least one full term as a director. All first term directors who were elected to the Board, and those who were appointed to the Board per Section 1, above, at the first meeting of the board following the first Annual General Meeting after the previous election, shall have met this "one full term as a director" requirement." Moved and seconded (Pisciotta / Vostal) to adopt Reedy proposed amendment. Passed.

President Brooks adjourned the meeting at 0930.

Minutes taken and transcribed by Joseph E Boling

**Minutes of the meeting of the IBNS Executive Board, 12 June 2004**  
**Memphis**

President Robert Brooks convened the meeting at 0734. Present were directors Brian Giese, Anthony Pedraza, Tony Pisciotta, Clyde Reedy, Joel Shafer, Marcus Turner, Dr. Ludek Vostal, Dr. Paul Walters, immediate past president Jos Eijsermans, treasurer Joseph Boling, assistant awards committee chair George Conrad, Journal editor Steve Feller, and members Al Hortmann, David Seelye, and Hans Seems.

Attendees were introduced.

Brooks and Boling raised the issue of the problem with the general secretary's (Milan Alusic's) longtime unofficial assistant, Jerome Andersen. Discussion of the letters sent from Andersen to selected board members showed that Andersen has been backing up Alusic for many years, and that his current status as a "disgruntled employee" is hazardous to the integrity of the Society's membership data base. We need to change the general secretary if Alusic is no longer able to accomplish the duties himself. A discussion of the bylaws relating to appointed officers followed. Boling stressed that the president should take action to recruit a new secretary (or viable assistance for Alusic).

Eijsermans suggested that Hans Seems, long a membership administrator for organizations in the Netherlands, could assume these duties. Boling observed that we are talking about a membership administrator for the western hemisphere, and that postage costs would make it desirable to find someone on the US side of the Atlantic for this job.

Following a lengthy discussion of certain statements made at the London 2003 board meeting, moved and seconded (Reedy/Pedraza) to commend and thank both Steve Feller and Joe Boling for their good work over a period of more than ten years. Passed.

Boling announced that the minutes of the board meeting in Chicago in February had inadvertently been labeled with a heading "Memphis," and should be amended accordingly. Moved and seconded (Pisciotta/Turner) to approve the Chicago board meeting minutes as amended. Passed.

Moved and seconded (Feller/Giese) to appoint a committee to examine the bylaws with regard to their present utility to the Society and to propose changes. Passed. President Brooks named Paul Walters to be the committee chair, with other members to be named by the next board. Moved and seconded (Feller/Pisciotta) to approve that appointment. Passed.

Al Hortmann, custodian of the Society's inventory of books published over the past two decades, reported that we still have a large inventory of the Fiji book (125 copies), Japan part B, and a few others. Brooks directed that Hortmann send a supply to any show that will have I.B.N.S. representation, to be distributed as membership premiums for new members joining at the show, or for any other purpose deemed appropriate.

Boling observed that we still had not addressed the issue of replacing the general secretary. Walters asked whether we could hire help for Alusic in the short term. Brooks will contact the minister who assisted with the directory and see if he can assist again, until we can recruit a volunteer replacement. Pisciotta emphasized the urgency of getting this problem resolved. Brooks and Reedy raised the potential for finding an assistant secretary for Australasia. In the past, both Peter Symes (newly elected VP) and Don Cleveland (re-elected director) have volunteered. Brooks said that he will find a replacement for the general secretary. He observed that this might also be a good time to introduce another change he has long wanted to make — converting all memberships to calendar-year memberships, expiring on 31 December.

Turner inquired as to whether I.B.N.S. webmaster Peter Rader has yet registered the domain name <theIBNS.org> as approved at the 28 February 2004 board meeting. Brooks said that this has been delayed pending a determination of whether the current owner of the domain <IBNS.org> was going to renew his registration.

Reedy observed that a few months ago Brooks had stated in email (28 March 2004) that he was going to file charges against Reedy, Eijsermans, and Carew under the provisions of I.B.N.S. discipline procedures. Reedy asked whether Brooks is still proposing to do that. Brooks stated that this is not a board issue — when further pressed, he stated that he has backed off from that position. Reedy declared his question answered.

Boling raised a question about whether the impending dues increase was being considered for deferral — assistant secretary Rice has received communications suggesting that one or more officers have proposed such a delay. Rice has suggested that the 1 July increase be implemented as planned, but allow members to exercise the option of the three-year renewal at present rates (or conversion to life membership at current rates) through 31 December. Moved and seconded (Boling/Pisciotta) to implement Rice's suggestion. Passed.

Dr. Ali Mehilba (not present at the meeting) has inquired about why his name did not appear on the ballot, after he had agreed to serve as a director. Walters replied that his name was removed from the ballot because of a lapse in Mehilba's membership (in violation of the bylaw requiring two years continuous membership prior to assuming office as a director). The nominating committee had not been notified that Mehilba was ineligible. A discussion of how the nominating committee is supposed to operate followed.

Election report — The following were elected for the 2004-2006 term:

President, Brooks; first VP, Peter Symes; second VP, David Carew. Directors: Hanewich, Van Weeren, J Shafer, S Feller, Cleveland, Augustsson, R Feller, Cuhaj, Barlok, Adams, and Pedraza. There was a discussion of the late receipt of ballots. Brooks replied that the ballots were mailed timely (in February) — what happens to them in postal channels is beyond the control of the Society, and that the deadline for counting ballots had been placed as close to this meeting as possible. Someone observed that the vote from overseas was about what it was from anywhere else — 25-30%.

The meeting was adjourned at 0907.

Minutes taken and transcribed by Joseph E Boling

Distributed to all members of old and new boards (by email except to Adams, Spick, Hunt, abd Blackburn)

### INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY FINANCIAL STATEMENT — General Fund, USA May 2004

Balance on hand, 30 April 2004 .....	\$ 8,952.22	Expenses	
Revenues			
Membership dues received (renewals) .....	3245.00	Journal expenses .....	0.00
Membership dues received (new members) .....	225.00	Newsletter expenses .....	0.00
Membership dues received (life members) .....	400.00	Directory expenses .....	0.00
Donations .....	10.00	Web site expenses .....	0.00
Advertising sales, Journal .....	2039.50	Lanyard expenses .....	0.00
Advertising sales, directory .....	0.00	Other educational program expenses .....	50.00
Journal sales .....	0.00	Secretarys expenses .....	233.36
Label sales .....	0.00	Treasurer's expenses .....	0.00
Interest earned, general fund .....	3.77	Other Officers' expenses .....	0.00
Transfer from UK .....	0.00	Auction expenses .....	0.00
Total revenues .....	\$ 5,923.27	Awards granted .....	0.00
	\$ 14,875.49	Annual stipends .....	0.00
		Dues in other organizations .....	0.00
		Life membership fees transferred to LM fund .....	400.00
		Legal and corporate fees .....	0.00
		Bank service charges .....	115.73
		Arbitrage loss (gain) on transfer from UK .....	0.00
		Total expenses .....	\$ 799.09
		BALANCE ON HAND, 31 May 2004 .....	\$ 14,076.40

### INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY COMBINED ACCOUNTS May 2004

General fund, US (Joseph E. Boling) .....	\$ 14,076.40	Chinese Banknote Collectors' Soc fund (Boling) .....	1646.71
includ advance postage fund(Racine,\$3000)		Publications fund (Alfred Hortmann).....	81.90
General fund, UK(Clive Rice)(E3960.01)		Auction fund, US (Robert Brooks) .....	7065.08
sterling rate; £1 = \$1.80 .....	7128.02	Auction fund, UK (James Cook).....	730.40
Restricted funds:		Auction fund, UK (David Hunt) .....	190.00
Life membership fund (Boling) .....	40368.77	Durable equipment (undepreciated) .....	1965.24
Life membership fund, UK (Rice)(\$0.00) .....	0.00	TOTAL .....	\$ 82,269.07
Amon Carter award fund (Boling).....	2854.10		
Ted Uhl memorial fund (Boling) .....	5362.45		

**Minutes of the I.B.N.S. Annual General Meeting, 12 June 2004**  
**Memphis**

The meeting was called to order by president Bob Brooks at 1:06pm. Chair of the election committee George Conrad read the election report. New officers for the 2004-2006 term are:

President — Bob Brooks

First vice president — Peter Symes

Second vice president — David Carew

Directors — James Adams, Thomas Augustsson, Cem Barlok, Donald Cleveland, George Cuhaj, Steve Feller, Rachel Feller, Murray Hanewich, Antonio Pedraza, Joel Shafer, Hans van Weeren.

A total of 669 ballots were returned timely, 53% from the USA and the balance from the rest of the world.

George Cuhaj, representing Numismatic News, awarded a Numismatic Ambassador award to former vice president Howard Daniel American Numismatic Association president Gary Lewis announced a joint ANA Presidential Award for IBNS Journal editor Steve Feller and I.B.N.S. Journal columnist Rachel Feller (Steve had already departed the convention to attend Rachel's college graduation in Appleton, Wisconsin).

Treasurer Joseph Boling gave a brief financial report and announced that members wishing to avail themselves of the current dues level could renew for three years or apply for life membership up until 31 December. Anyone renewing for only one or two years would pay the new dues rate after 30 June.

President Brooks called for a motion of adjournment, which was forthcoming and passed at about 1:20. He then announced that the new officers were duly seated. In a postscript, the Amon Carter exhibit award winner was announced — John Grost, for an exhibit titled "Type Set of Philippine Paper Money: US Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1904-1944." George Conrad then announced the I.B.N.S. literary awards for 2003, as follows:

Fred Philipson Award — David Spencer Smith,

"Capt. Teague-Jones and the 1918 British Military Note from Russian Turkestan."

Second place — Hans P van Weeren,

"Camps in Paradise": Camp Money in the Netherlands Indies."

Third place — Jimmie C Steelman,

"The Counterstamped Notes of Leyte, Philippines."

Honorable mention: Rachel Feller,

"Once Upon a Time, there was a Banknote."

Honorable mention: Kazuya Fujita,

"Japanese Military Currency (1937-1945): Quantities Printed and Issued."

Honorable mention: Fred Schwan,

"Ancillary Items for a Banknote Collector."

Honorable mention: Chris Zellweger,

"The First European Commemorative Banknote — A Country Gets its Boundaries Confirmed."

Honorable mention: Henry B Heath,

"The Banknotes of Tunisia."

Ward D Smith Memorial Award — David Spencer Smith and Jennifer Fu,

"Yet Another Sinkiang Warlord: Bank Notes of Ma Chung-ying."

I.B.N.S. Book of the Year: T.F.A. van Elmpt,

British Military Authority Occupation Currency 1942-1956: Europe and North Africa.

Achievement citation for exhibition:

Laurence Pope, Valkenburg 2004

Following this addendum to the general meeting, I.B.N.S. past president Jos F M Eijsermans gave a comprehensive slide show on fakes and forgeries in paper money, including a large number of examples of US counterfeits not usually seen by US collectors. The meeting concluded at 2:05pm.

Minutes taken and transcribed by Joseph E Boling

Distributed to all members of old and new boards (by email except to Adams, Spick, Hunt, and Blackburn)

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